

Israeli Clampdown Sends West Bank Into Bitter Hiding

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

HALHOUH. Israeli-occupied West Bank — Yasser Abdallah Tarzi has not been able to go home for nearly a week. Israeli soldiers manning the roadblocks outside Hebron will not let him through because the city has been under a 24-hour curfew.

Other Israeli Army soldiers manning the roadblocks around Jerusalem, where he works, will not let him go there either because many West Bank inhabitants like him are banned from traveling to the city.

"I have been sleeping at the homes of kind people who take me in," the 24-year-old said as Israeli soldiers moved down the main street of this town a few kilometers from Hebron, ordering shops to close as they put a curfew into effect. "I am tired. Now I've got to find a place to hide."

Since the massacre of Palestinians in a mosque in Hebron by an Israeli settler, living conditions for Palestinians in the territories have become even harsher.

The army's stern measures have laid the groundwork for increased opposition to continuing the negotiations between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Is-

rael, even though a successful conclusion of the talks could help the Palestinians.

More than anything, it seems to many Palestinians that the army's behavior stands at opposite poles from the sentiments expressed by Israeli politicians, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

"After the massacre, all Israeli politicians said they were sorry and deplored the killing," said Younis Alwoboush, owner of a pharmacy here. "But who created the climate for those killings? It is the same government whose army you see outside my pharmacy. Who put the settlers here? Who gave them the right to bear arms? Who protects them? It is the army and the same government expressing sorrow."

He added: "What is the point of allowing me to open the pharmacy during the curfew when the sick cannot get to it? If people left their home during these curfews to get medicine, they risk being shot or, at least, fined or arrested. I have a permit to sell drugs, but my patients have no permit to get sick."

Earlier this week, Mr. Alwoboush's wife, nine months' pregnant, went into labor at 11 A.M., but under curfew rules he could not use his car to drive her to the hospital.

"I begged and pleaded," he said. "In the end I called the police chief who agreed to allow an ambulance to come at 4:30 P.M. to pick her up."

As he spoke to a visiting reporter, a woman rushed into the pharmacy asking for a tetanus shot.

"My sister has been wounded by a smoke bomb," the woman said. As he handed her the tetanus injection, the pharmacist waved at his empty shelf showing it was the last of its kind in the pharmacy.

"When the massacre took place the hospital was low on antibiotics, syringes, cotton, sterile gauzes," he said. "They took all the stock the pharmacies around here had. Since then, I haven't been able to resupply from my Ramallah suppliers because they can't send their trucks out during curfews. People could be dying, but there is nothing I can do."

As he spoke, a group of soldiers walked down the street announcing the curfew over loudspeakers. One fired a tear-gas canister, presumably at a youth throwing stones. Eventually they ordered a reporter at the scene to leave.

The effect of the Israeli crackdown has also reached Jerusalem.

Dr. Rustum Nammari, head of the or-

thopedic department of the Makassed Islamic Charitable Hospital, says one-third of his nursing and medical staff of 200 has been unable to get to work in the last five days because of Israeli Army roadblocks and curfews.

"I have a bunch of patients due for operations who cannot get to the hospital," Dr. Nammari said, as he made the rounds among his patients, many of whom were wounded in the Hebron attack. "God knows how they are doing."

After the massacre, the army imposed a curfew on Hebron and cut off electricity to the city from 7:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. to prevent loudspeakers in mosques from announcing the news. As a result, doctors in Hebron said, it took hours to evacuate the wounded.

Three Palestinian chefs at the American Colony Hotel in Jerusalem have not reported for work since the massacre because they were classified as "undesirable" by the Israeli Army, a security category that the army can apply to any Palestinian without explanation.

A dozen other Palestinian staff workers have been sleeping at the hotel in Jerusalem, as do hundreds of Palestinian workers elsewhere in the city, for fear of being

prevented from returning to their jobs by the curfews.

Palestinians say the decisions on who will or will not be allowed to proceed to their places of work or residence are arbitrary and depend on the decision of the soldier on the spot.

Arab drivers and most Arab-looking travelers are routinely pulled aside by Israeli soldiers, asked for identity papers and sometimes turned back without explanation. For the most part, the behavior of soldiers ranges from arrogant to menacing.

This week, a group of Israeli soldiers pulled up outside the Nativity Bakery in Bethlehem and told Iyad Elsheweki, 18, and his two brothers that they would have to shut down the ovens in their family's bakery and go home.

"We have a 24-hour work and curfew permit, which I showed to the soldiers," the young man said. "One of them took it and threw it to the floor saying this is all changed now, which is not true. Pharmacies and bakeries are allowed to work 24 hours. When I explained that, which he knew very well, he threw me in the jeep and took me to the military jail. They locked the bakery and took the keys with them."

Rabin Welcomes A Far-Right Party Talks Endangered, PLO Says

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

HEBRON, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Israel released hundreds more Palestinian prisoners Thursday, but the gesture did little to defuse Arab rage and bitterness on the eve of the first week's commemoration of the Hebron mosque slaughter.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, moreover, pursued political maneuvers that could complicate efforts to ease tensions and restart the Middle East peace talks by drawing far-right politicians opposed to a settlement into his minority coalition government.

The leader of the small, right-wing Tsomet party, Rafael Eitan, a former army general who once forecast that Jewish settlement of the occupied territories would leave Palestinians scurrying like "drugged cockroaches in a bottle," said that the suspension of the peace negotiations following the mosque massacre had created "a basis for talks" on joining Mr. Rabin's administration.

Tsomet is a vitriolic opponent of the plan for Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho that is proposed in the accord signed last year between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The party favors expanding Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. The PLO, by contrast, is seeking the disarming of all settlers and other curbs as part of its price for returning to the peace talks.

Ahmed Tibi, a representative in Jerusalem of Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, said the inclusion of Tsomet in the government "could hurt the peace process," particularly since Israeli newspapers have reported that Mr. Eitan will become police minister as his price for joining the coalition.

"This would send the signal to the Palestinians that the government plans to get tough with them," Mr. Tibi said.

Mr. Rabin, however, maintains that he would not call a "strong base" for his coalition. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said, "We are talking about Tsomet joining, in effect without changing

the government's guidelines, and we will definitely regard this as an important and welcome addition."

Six days after Dr. Baruch Goldstein, a Jewish settler from New York, marched into the mosque near the Tomb of the Patriarchs and gunned down dozens of Palestinians at morning prayers, only the faintest membrane of quiet had settled on this city Thursday after clashes the day before in which a Palestinian youth died.

Barricades still burned on the rock-littered streets in the shattered heart of the city and Israeli troops enforced a curfew to keep people indoors.

Several residents said that they feared passions could boil over Friday when Palestinian worshippers in this increasingly fundamentalist city decide whether to ignore the curfew so that they can attend the most important prayers of the week.

When Israel eased its curfew in the West Bank on Wednesday, riots broke out almost immediately and two Palestinians were killed, bringing the total number of Arab deaths since the massacre of last Friday to 22.

It is in an attempt to soften such

rage that the authorities have been releasing Palestinian prisoners this week — more than 500 Tuesday ago and about 400 more Thursday.

But the move has been generally dismissed by Palestinian leaders.

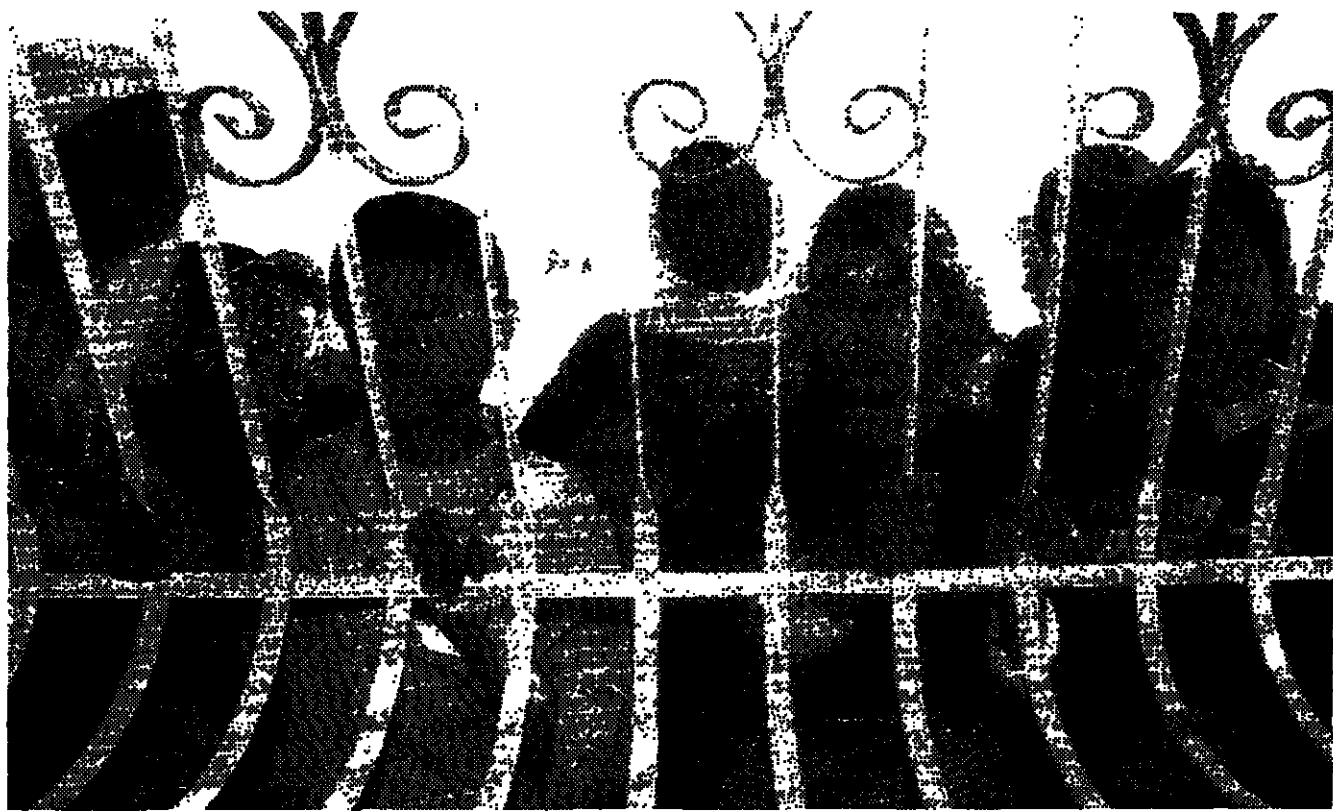
"This is a cosmetic measure by the Israeli authorities," said Ghasan Khatib, a leading Palestinian spokesman. "It brings no significant change for the Palestinian public, especially since 500 or 600 new prisoners have been arrested since the massacre."

Neither do other government moves seem likely to elicit Palestinian enthusiasm.

Among these steps are a promise to disarm and place other administrative restrictions on what it calls "less than 100" extremist settlers from the Kach movement.

Dr. Goldstein, who was beaten to death following the massacre, was a Kach follower.

The police have issued arrest warrants for five Jewish extremist leaders.



Women and children in Bethlehem waiting to welcome home newly freed Palestinians. Some 400 Arabs were released Thursday.

Yeltsin Warns Enemies He'll Jail Them Again

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin appointed a new counterespionage chief Thursday and warned enemies released from jail last week that he would move against them again at the first sign of trouble.

"If the people who were amnestied by the State Duma even begin any sort of activity that threatens the security of the Russian Federation, they will be rearrested," Mr. Yeltsin said at a meeting of Russia's Security Council.

The conservative-dominated Duma voted last week for the release of the ringleaders of an October uprising against Mr. Yeltsin.

Interfax news agency said Mr. Yeltsin attacked the "inefficiency and poor preparation of the forces of law and order and the judiciary" at the Security Council meeting on stopping Russia's crime wave.

On Monday, the president dismissed the head of counterespionage, Nikolai M. Golushko. On Thursday, his press service announced that Mr. Golushko's first deputy, Sergei Stepanin, 42, a Yeltsin supporter, would take over.

None of the men who left Moscow's Lefortovo jail, run by the counterespionage service, showed any remorse for the fighting in October that left at least 147 people dead.

The leader of the former parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, said in a front-page article in Thursday's Pravda that his removal from power by Mr. Yeltsin was "a crime" and indicated his decision to drop politics was only temporary.

"A civil war is taking place in our country, albeit subdued, and it will continue as long as Yeltsin stays in power," he said in an interview.

SUSPECT: Simple Clue Told Tale

Continued from Page 1
— either hoping for a quick repair or at least to get his car off the street.

Several witnesses alerted the police that they had seen a car that roughly matched descriptions that were coming over television and radio stations. In an important break, an anonymous caller telephoned after watching the 11 P.M. television news Tuesday and said he had seen the car, giving the police the license plate number. Some witnesses said they saw Mr. Baz remove weapons from his car.

The police then traced the vehicle to a livery-car service located near the repair shop, and to Bassam Reyati, a 27-year-old Jordanian who owns the livery-car service. He is also under arrest, charged with hindering prosecution.

Along with Mr. Reyati, the police arrested Hani Mohammad, a 32-year-old Jordanian living in Brooklyn, in whose home the police said the guns were found.

The police then found the car parked on the street. A stun gun was found inside, the police said.

There was speculation that the attack was linked to the massacre last Friday of dozens of Muslims by a Jewish settler in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The police said they received numerous helpful tips, including some from members of Arab neighborhoods. The tips included a witness on the bridge who called a police emergency number from his car telephone and described the attack while it was occurring, including the fact that the gunman shot out his window.

STRATEGY: U.S. Planners Shatter Mold on Scope of Security Issues

Continued from Page 1
plications for military budgets and foreign aid.

Senior White House officials said the document had been modified to incorporate Pentagon concerns about its tone and that the State and Defense departments were now in general agreement on its language. A military official familiar with the internal debate said strategists on the Joint Chiefs of Staff were satisfied that "they're getting support" from President Bill Clinton's National Security Council.

"This issue was never hard versus soft, military versus diplomacy," a senior administration official said. "It was a question of how you describe and order your national security interests: along traditional security lines that a typical military planner would want, or a version that would include that, but add economic security, global and environmental issues and other imperatives."

Senior White House officials feared the strategy debate could pose a political problem for Mr. Clinton, who has been accused of weakness toward Russia and North Korea and is seen by many officers as insufficiently sensitive to military concerns.

To some extent, the strategy document is a repackaging of previous Clinton policy initiatives, in particular its emphasis on economic strength as a bulwark of national security.

"The United States has no higher priority than revitalizing its economy and laying the basis for significantly increased competitiveness in global markets in the next century," said an earlier, 60-page draft stamped "February" obtained by The Washington Post. "A central premise of our national security strategy is that to be strong and self-confident in world affairs, we must first be strong and self-confident at home."

Similarly, the strategy reiterates the administration's commitment

to "enlargement" of the democratic community of nations through diplomatic means, economic incentives and pursuit of contacts with "nongovernmental groups" such as labor unions, human rights groups and women's organizations. It also restates the administration's commitment to preserving enough military power to fight two regional wars nearly simultaneously.

But senior military planners were surprised by the earlier draft's expansive nature, in particular its emphasis on "transnational threats" such as climate change, drug smuggling, AIDS and the decline in biological diversity.

"American citizens and interests are increasingly at risk from complex transnational developments that threaten our security, quality of life and hopes for the future," the February draft said.

In that respect, the strategy is a sharp departure from that of the Bush administration, which in January 1993 produced a much shorter

document, 21 pages, with a narrower, more conventional national security focus.

"Obviously, at the core of our strategy, security comes first and military capability is critical," said an administration official familiar with the drafting of the State Department version. "But the defense of our security in a post-Cold War era has to be broadened to include things like economic security."

The differences between the State and Defense departments take the outward form of academic disagreement over the nature of national power in a post-Cold War world. But participants in the internal struggle said the argument had practical implications for the federal budget and the manner in which the armed services were employed.

Pentagon officials contend that the instruments of national strength have not changed fundamentally with the disappearance of the Soviet Union as a global adversary.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ignore Britain's Tactics, Deng Says

HONG KONG (Combined Dispatches) — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, has told government officials to sidestep their dispute with Britain over political reforms in Hong Kong, according to a published report here Thursday.

Mr. Deng, 89, was quoted by the Mirror, a pro-China monthly, as saying that China should "ignore the small-time tactics" employed by the Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, in preparation for the colony's reversion to Chinese rule in 1997.

The report coincided with renewed talks between China and Britain over disputed financing plans for Hong Kong's new airport, the first meeting of its kind in seven months. Experts on the Sino-British Airport Committee said the two sides had agreed to meet again soon. "The Chinese side brought up a few questions on the fourth financing proposal, and began discussions with the British," said Wu Houchen, the Chinese team leader. (AP, Reuters)

2 Accused of Killing French Deputy

TOULON, France (Reuters) — A prosecutor accused two men linked to a murdered Riviera underworld boss on Thursday of killing a member of parliament who had campaigned against corruption.

The prosecutor, André Rude, said he had asked an examining magistrate to place Epifanio Pericolo, 28, and Denis Labadie, 27, under investigation for murder and attempted murder in connection with the killing of the deputy, Yann Piat. The opening of an investigation can lead to charges. Both men said they were innocent.

Mrs. Piat, a center-right politician who had crusaded against corruption, racketeering and drug trafficking in southern France, was shot and killed on Feb. 25. Mr. Pericolo and Mr. Labadie were alleged to be loyal to Jean-Louis Fargette, the alleged godfather of the Toulon underworld who was killed in March 1993 in San Remo, Italy. He had blamed Mrs. Piat for his exile in Italy.

Panel Faults Cancer Pain Treatment

WASHINGTON (WP) — New federal guidelines just issued urge physicians to be more aggressive in treating the pain of cancer, even if that means using larger doses of drugs than now are common.

Too many Americans now suffer needlessly, a government-sponsored panel of experts found, because of longstanding and virtually unshakable misconceptions about pain and the risk of addiction to medication on the part of health-care providers and patients.

In issuing its "Guideline on Management of Cancer Pain," the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research urged clinicians and patients to treat pain as a major public health problem, and to approach it as aggressively as is needed to achieve pain control. The panel recommended starting with non-drug therapies and use of such analgesics as aspirin, and proceeding as aggressively as possible through mild opiates and more powerful drugs until relief is achieved.

\$1 Million Demanded for 'Scream'

OSLO (AP) — The government has received a demand for a million dollars for the return of "The Scream," Edvard Munch's famous painting, which was stolen on Feb. 12, a lawyer said on national radio Thursday.

"The man who contacted me is not the thief, but someone who has the possibility to produce the painting," said Tor Erling Staff, who faxed the demand on Wednesday to Culture Minister Ase Kleveland. Mr. Staff is the second person linked to Norway's anti-abortion movement to make statements about recovery of the painting. The police have expressed little interest in the announcements.

"I have reason to believe my client's claim and that he can locate the painting," said Mr. Staff, adding that his client had no part in the theft from the National Museum of Art. "I am aware that my role can be perceived as bordering on the fringe of proper lawyer's conduct, and it is a tricky matter. But I felt it was important to pass on the demand so that the authorities can make their own assessment."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Anti-EU Group Blocks Austria Road

VIENNA (Reuters) — Demonstrators angered by heavy trucks thundering through the Alps blocked a superhighway Thursday in the first public protest against Austria's European Union membership deal.

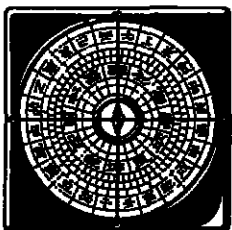
About 100 members of the Austrian environmental group Global 2000 sat on a highway near the German border outside Salzburg, preventing trucks from entering Austria. The police were called in to remove them after a few hours.

The protesters, holding banners reading "No Transit Hell in Austria," attacked the terms reached between Vienna and Brussels on the transit of goods on Austrian roads. This had been the main obstacle to the membership deal reached this week. EU negotiators agreed that Austria could keep restrictions on road freight for up to nine years, but opponents argued that these safeguards would be weakened long before that.

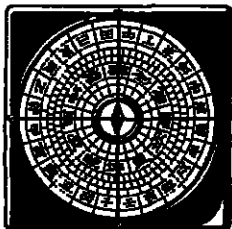
The opera star Luciano Pavarotti gave his name Thursday to the first of 38 Channel tunnel engines that will take trains between Folkestone, England, and Calais, France. The tunnel will be inaugurated on May 6. The 38 engines will all be named after opera or opera singers. (Reuters)

The airplane maker Saab-Scania has developed a new throttle system on the Saab 340 aircraft designed to prevent the pilot from accidentally reversing the propellers. The U.S. National Transportation Safety Board had asked for changes in the throttles after investigating a Feb. 1 incident in which a Saab 340 lost power in both engines and was forced to land. The board found that the throttle had been moved past the idle position, possibly causing the propellers to reverse, and the engines to fail. (AP)

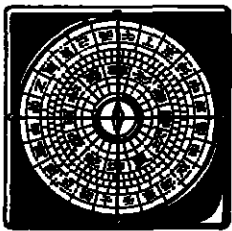
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OVERHEARD



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THE AMERICAS / A QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE

Clinton and Democrats Are Riding High, New Poll Finds

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the eve of the first primary of 1994, Americans say they have more confidence in Democrats than Republicans to handle the country's biggest problems, including crime and the deficit, where the Republicans have customarily held an advantage, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

The poll also found that President Bill Clinton continues to enjoy among the highest approval ratings of his presidency and that a plurality of those surveyed say the economy is getting better.

Taken together, the findings provided gloomy news for Republicans and suggested that if trends hold, the Democrats could avoid the kind of losses normally suffered in midterm elections by the party that holds the White House.

What the poll did not try to answer directly was whether overall frustration with Washington and politicians would

translate into anti-incumbent voting patterns this fall.

The Post-ABC findings appeared to contradict last year's elections, in which Republicans won victories in major contests. But many Republican leaders have been cautious about predicting sizable victories this year, particularly because of the economy's robust growth and Mr. Clinton's improved standing with the public.

The public tends to view Democrats more positively than it does Republicans. Asked which party is better able to handle the main problems facing the country over the next few years, the public said the Democrats, by 46 percent to 32 percent.

On specific issues, Democrats held a 47-to-36-percent advantage on dealing with the economy, a 44-to-28-percent advantage on reducing the federal deficit and a 39-to-32-percent edge on dealing with crime.

The Democrats held a whopping 58-to-22-percent advantage as the party best able to provide affordable health care. They also had the upper hand, by 47 to 34

percent, as the party helping the middle class.

On all of these issues, a plurality of white voters rated Democrats higher than Republicans (on crime, whites are evenly split), an indication that Mr. Clinton's "new Democrat" politics is paying off.

The Republicans held the advantage as the party best able to reduce taxes, by 41 to 35 percent. The public continues to have more confidence in Republicans to handle defense, 62 to 24 percent, and foreign policy, 48 to 35 percent.

The bad news for Republicans is that these issues barely make it onto the voters' radar screens.

By a huge margin, crime remains the biggest issue of concern to the public, with 31 percent saying it is the most serious problem facing the country. The next most important issues, at 9 percent each, are health care and drugs. Unemployment is cited by 5 percent of those surveyed, the deficit by 4 percent.

Over all, two-thirds of those surveyed

said social issues were the most important problem facing the country, compared with just 18 percent who said economic problems and 4 percent who cited foreign affairs. A year ago, 57 percent cited the economy and 31 percent said social issues, with foreign affairs at 1 percent.

Mr. Clinton's rating remained high. In the new poll, 58 percent said they approved of how he was handling his job, compared with 38 percent who disapproved. In Post-ABC polls, his approval rating has remained steady since December.

A plurality of 43 percent said the economy was getting better, compared with 35 percent who said it was getting worse and 19 percent who thought it was not changing. A bare 51 percent approved of Mr. Clinton's handling of the economy.

Despite the emphasis Mr. Clinton has given to crime, those surveyed showed some dissatisfaction with his handling of the issue, with 45 percent approving and 48 percent disapproving. A majority of blacks rated him positively.

Only 30 percent of those surveyed believed the country was making progress in combating crime, and 90 percent agreed with the statement that criminals today were more violent than five years ago.

A huge 86 percent said they favored "three strikes and you're out" laws; 73 percent said the country should build more prisons, and among those people 85 percent said they would pay higher taxes to build them.

The poll asked two ballot questions. One dealt with the midterm elections this fall and asked whether people were leaning now toward Democrat or Republican. By 49 to 39 percent, they said Democrat.

The other pitted Mr. Clinton against an unidentified 1996 Republican presidential nominee. Mr. Clinton emerged the victor, 45 to 36 percent.

The results were from a Post-ABC News telephone poll of 1,531 adults conducted Feb. 24 to 27. The margin of sampling error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Minorities Take A Negative View Of One Another

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A national survey indicates that black, Hispanic and Asian Americans say they have fewer opportunities than whites. The survey also indicates that the antipathy these three minorities feel toward one another nearly equals the resentment they collectively feel toward whites.

The survey, conducted by L. H. Research for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, found that majorities of black, Hispanic and Asian Americans agree that whites are "bigoted, bossy and unwilling to share power."

Majorities of the nonwhite groups also say they have less chance to gain a good education, a skilled job or decent housing than do whites.

In contrast, the poll found that a large majority of whites feel that minority groups are given the same opportunities in these three areas.

Survey participants were asked to respond to statements, some positive and some ugly, about other racial groups. In what officials of the conference of Christians and Jews called a particularly disturbing finding, many minorities agreed with negative stereotypes of other minority groups.

For example, 46 percent of Hispanic Americans and 42 percent of blacks agreed with the statement that Asians were "unscrupulous, crafty and devious in business."

A total of 68 percent of Asians and 49 percent of blacks said Hispanic Americans "tend to have bigger families than they are able to support."

In addition, 31 percent of Asians and 26 percent of Hispanic Americans agreed with the statement that blacks "want to live on welfare."

In many cases, the survey determined that minorities held more negative views of other minorities than do whites.

The poll, conducted from June to September, is one of the few national surveys that have examined the extent to which minorities hold stereotypical views of others.

The survey did unearth evidence of positive views of America's big ethnic and racial groups. For example, more than 80 percent of those surveyed said they admired Asian Americans for "placing a high value on intellectual and professional achievement" and "having strong family ties."

A majority of all groups agreed that Hispanic Americans "take deep pride in their culture and work hard to achieve a better life."

And big majorities said blacks "have made a valuable contribution to American society" and "will work hard when given a chance."

Also, 85 percent of Asian Americans, 72 percent of Hispanic Americans, 71 percent of blacks and 66 percent of whites say they support "full integration." The report did not say what was meant by that term, however.

The survey company, headed by Louis Harris, even found some signs of improvement. In a 1978 Harris survey, 25 percent of respondents agreed with the stereotype that blacks have less native intelligence, while in the new survey, only 12 percent agreed.

The survey involved interviews with 1,289 randomly selected adults. The survey team then interviewed an additional 904 blacks, 425 Hispanic Americans and 137 Asian Americans to ensure that these groups would be well represented. Overall, the margin of error was plus or minus 2 percentage points.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

The White House Regrets S&L Briefings

WASHINGTON — Treasury Department officials twice informed the White House last fall of the status of a federal investigation into an Arkansas savings and loan with ties to President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, according to administration officials.

Speaking with reporters on Thursday, the White House communications director, Mark Gearan, said, "With the benefit of hindsight, we wish it hadn't happened."

The discussions occurred just after the Resolution Trust Corp. had asked the Justice Department to investigate possible criminal activity in connection with the thrift, Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. The description of that activity by Resolution Trust included references to the Clintons as potential beneficiaries of illegal actions by Madison, but did not accuse them of engaging in anything illegal.

Officials of Resolution Trust said "criminal referrals" were confidential legal documents that were virtually never discussed with those named in them. (WTP)

Welfare Drafters Back Strict Work Rule

WASHINGTON — The task force drafting President Clinton's welfare plan is urging him to abandon traditional work programs for a more stringent approach that denies any cash to welfare recipients who fail to work, officials said.

To keep families from coming onto welfare the task force wants to spend an extra \$2 billion a year on child care for low-income workers. And to reduce the number of jobs needed, the task force wants to phase in the program over 10 years or longer. The work requirements would apply only to mothers born after 1972. That would initially exempt about three-fourths of the caseload. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, after saying that his program to overhaul the national health care system was widely misunderstood: "The health insurance industry has spent probably \$20 million advertising against this program. Probably a total of \$30 million has been spent by various interest groups. One lobbyist was bragging the other day in print that he had created an atmosphere that would make it impossible for Social Security to pass." (IHT)



VIEW FROM THE TOP — Bill Clinton with Paula Zahn and Harry Smith of CBS, who interviewed him for a broadcast Thursday.

Time Overtakes a Perfect Voting Record

By Lloyd Grove
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William H. Natcher, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and thus one of the dozen or so most powerful people in the United States, entered the Capitol shortly before noon.

He had made this pilgrimage thousands of times before during his four decades as the Democrat representing Kentucky's 2d District, compiling a perfect attendance record of 18,397 roll-call votes, a record unmatched in history — a seamless body of work that amounted, colleagues say, to Mr. Natcher's clock obsession.

But this time, he was under a white sheet on a hospital gurney, his eyes shut, his hair wispy, his pinched face pale and spectral. He looked every bit his 84 years.

Mr. Natcher, apparently suffering from congestive heart failure, had come to vote Wednesday, leaving his sick bed at Bethesda Naval Hospital to keep his record going. On Tuesday, when he was doing especially poorly, he persuaded the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, to cancel the day's legislative action so that he would not miss any roll calls — or else he would violate doctor's orders and come anyway.

He may or may not have been aware of the sharp maneuvering and intrigue going on in his committee — the one charged with controlling the federal purse strings — over who will ascend to the throne once the king is dead.

"It's just become a big deal with him; he's a prisoner of his perfect voting record," said

Representative Neal Smith, Democrat of Iowa, one of the two committee members competing for the chairmanship in the event of Mr. Natcher's resignation or death. "He's always worrying: 'I can't miss this vote. When's the next vote? When's the next vote?' It's a thing he's got to live with, I guess."

Another member of the committee, who has been working the Democratic Caucus on behalf of Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, the other candidate, said, "Casting votes in this chamber is Mr. Natcher's life."

"His wife has passed away, and his faithfulness to this institution is all he has," the member said of Mr. Natcher.

Plastic tubes sprouted from his nostrils, an IV was secured to a vein in his arm, and medical attendants gripped the oxygen and glucose-solution tanks linked by tubes to Mr. Natcher. Fred Mohrman, staff director of the Appropriations Committee, led the entourage through the Capitol basement past gawking staffers and tourists to a private elevator and up to the Appropriations Committee suite just off the House chamber.

Shortly after 2 P.M., the House voted on whether to adopt the previous day's journal — a pro forma vote. Mr. Natcher was not about to miss it.

Still hooked up to the oxygen and IV, he was wheeled into the tiled hallway outside the committee offices and, accompanied by his medical attendants, pushed into the Speaker's Lobby. As he glided through the double doors on the

left side of the chamber, dozens of colleagues in the chamber craned their necks to see.

"Thank you very much," the chairman said feebly, to no one in particular. A gaggle of journalists pressing up against the doors could see Mr. Foley squeezing Mr. Natcher's arm and apparently uttering a platitude. Wheeled to the podium, Mr. Natcher handed a green voting card to a clerk.

It was his 18,398th vote, a "yes," on a procedural issue of no significance whatsoever.

"He has been a very distinguished gentleman, and he's served with great dignity," said Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California, also a committee member. "But the same passion about this voting record that has enabled him to give the service that he's given is keeping him here now. As his friend, I would rather that he took it a little easier and rested. But this is his choice, and we have to respect that."

By evening, Mr. Natcher had cast his 18,401st vote. Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, told colleagues that Mr. Natcher had asked him whether he was the first House member ever to vote from a stretcher.

Shortly after 8, he was rolled out of the Capitol and back to Bethesda, there to rest up for a new day's roll call.

But on Thursday, Mr. Natcher announced "reluctantly" from the hospital that he would be unable to extend his remarkable string. In a statement, he said he would "remain at the hospital and will be consulting with my physicians about my return to work."

U.S. Moves to Simplify Dated Secrecy System

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Describing the government's secrecy system as an absurd relic of the Cold War, the chairman of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees have introduced legislation to reduce greatly the number of classified documents and the length of time they remain secret.

They said the government classifies roughly 7 million documents a year. Some records from World War I are still stamped secret on the ground that their release would endanger national security.

Although no one is sure how many documents are locked away, the number is in the billions, and the cost to federal agencies and private contractors is measured in tens of billions of dollars.

"This is simply nonsensical, and it must change," said Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona. His counterpart in the House, Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, said, "Too much information is kept secret, for too long, at too high a level of

classification and at too great an expense."

Their critique closely resembles the conclusions of a joint Pentagon-CIA commission. The 11-month study by 10 longtime military intelligence officials concluded that "the classification system, largely unchanged since the Eisenhower administration, has grown out of control."

In separate bills introduced Wednesday, the congressmen propose to simplify the classification system and sharply reduce the 30-year waiting period now imposed on most documents before review.

Mr. DeConcini's bill would require declassification of secret documents in 10 years and top secret ones in 15. Mr. Glickman's calls for 6- and 10-year waiting periods. Both would allow exemptions for extremely sensitive information, such as the names of foreign agents.

Four levels of classification exist. In ascending order, they are confidential, secret, top secret and codeword. Codewords create hundreds of security compartments even more secret than top secret. Shielding the existence of these compartments are more than 100 secrecy structures called "special access programs."

Both bills would reduce the system to two levels: secret and top secret.

Away From Politics

• The Postal Service board of governors is likely to propose soon an increase of 3 or 4 cents in the price of a first-class stamp, with the rates to become effective early in 1995. If approved by the independent Postal Rate Commission, which has up to 10 months to make a decision, the increase would be the first since February 1991, when the first-class stamp rose from 25 cents to the current 29 cents.

• A jury in Houston has ordered 3M Corp. and two other companies to pay three women \$12.9 million in damages for silicone breast implants that leaked. After more than four weeks of evidence and testimony, the Harris County jury ruled that implants used by Daria Lawson, Judy McMurry and Susan Doss caused health problems from nerve damage to lupus, a skin disease. The jury also ruled that the three companies were involved in a conspiracy to avoid responsibility.

• U.S. agents considered the idea of using a Russian "mind control" device to try to influence David Koresh during the standoff at the Branch Davidian compound in Texas, the Village Voice newspaper in New York reported. The Voice quoted Steven Killian, deputy chief of the FBI's technical services division, as saying he considered trying to control Mr. Koresh's actions with "subliminal" messages as they negotiated by telephone.

• A fire that gutted a two-story apartment house, killing five children, was deliberately set, authorities in St. Paul, Minnesota, said.

• Taking the 20-minute, \$1 train ride from Newark to Manhattan, at least 425 New Jersey residents have come to New York City to illegally collect welfare payments totaling more than \$1 million since 1991, investigators say.

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kyo, but before the decision was announced by Mr. Hosokawa, the Japanese prime minister, the U.S. State Department had already announced that Japan would not be allowed to export weapons to the Communist Government of North Korea.

The U.S. State Department said it was "very particular" about the issue of arms exports to North Korea, and that it was "not prepared to make any exceptions."

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Mexico Peace Deal Lifts Hope for Poor

Rebels Win a Broad Package of Reform for Southern State

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — The terms of a new agreement between the government and peasant rebels could transform the political and economic landscape of Mexico's poorest state.

As part of a draft peace settlement that must still be approved by the peasant communities that support the rebels, the government has promised new rights and protection for Indians, changes in the political and judicial systems of Chiapas state in southern Mexico, a series of land reforms and a deluge of new social programs.

The agreement did not include any binding government commitments in response to the rebels' call for national democratic changes in the political system that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's party has dominated for 65 years.

But drawing a clear connection between the demands of the insurgents and the growing prospect of further political change, the negotiator for the government said it would support new laws to ensure impartial control over the country's elections and the convocation of a special session of Congress this month to approve them.

The rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army said the agreement reflected a "true interest" in peace by the government negotiator, Manuel Camacho Solis.

The rebels said nothing about the specific content of the accord, however, and their silence resounded with the mistrust shown toward government promises in the past.

"We now have the obligation to

reflect well on what their words say," said the Zapatista leader, who is known only as Juan. "We must speak now to the collective heart that orders us. From our own, from the Indians of the mountains and the canyons, will come the signal to take the next step in this road, the destiny of which will either be peace with justice and dignity or it will not."

The 32-point proposed agreement read as an extraordinary admission of shortcomings in the program of rapid economic transformation that only last fall had seemed to crown Mr. Salinas as the envy of modernizing leaders throughout Latin America.

Under one provision, the government said it would carefully study the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on Chiapas and its Indian communities.

For those found to be hurt by the pact, the draft peace accord promised the sort of help that the Salinas administration tended to belittle in the past: job retraining programs, the creation of new industries and government support for the sale of Mexican products that face tough foreign competition.

Except for issues relating to the country's Indian peoples, the accord focuses almost entirely on Chiapas, the impoverished agricultural state along the border with Guatemala to which the Zapatista rebellion has generally been confined.

Should the accord take effect, he said, "Chiapas will be converted into a very important laboratory, where we will be able to evaluate new answers to the social problems and those of justice and freedom in the poorest zones of the country."

China Acts, Selectively, To Improve Its Image

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — To counter U.S. human rights pressure, China is stepping up efforts to improve its image abroad by arranging for American reporters to visit a Tiananmen Square student leader who has reportedly been severely tortured.

In an unusual step indicative of the importance the Chinese are placing on the arrival next week of Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, officials of the State Council Information Office arranged for five American journalists to travel by train Thursday to the labor-reform complex in northeast China's Liaoning Province. A graduate physics student, Liu Gang, 33, is being held there.

Mr. Liu has been named by the United States as one of about 20 priority cases whom should be released on medical parole.

Western journalists, who are routinely denied access to or information about political prisoners, have never been permitted to visit facilities holding such detainees. The five journalists have been told they will be allowed to interview Mr. Liu in a controlled setting.

The move appears to be an attempt by Beijing to counter criticism that it mistreats prisoners. Washington has warned Beijing that it will not be able to retain its nonrestrictive trading status with Washington unless it improves its human rights performance.

"This is a new step," said Mike Jendryczek, an official with the human rights group Asia Watch. "This shows they are desperate to present the most positive possible image before Christopher arrives."

U.S. Teenager in Singapore Faces Caning as Car Vandal

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In a case causing widespread concern in Singapore's foreign community, a court on Thursday ordered an American teenager convicted of vandalizing cars to be flogged and jailed for four months.

Michael Peter Fay, 18, of St. Louis, Missouri, who lives here with his mother and stepfather, an American businessman, was released on bail of 75,000 Singapore dollars (\$47,000) after his lawyer said he would appeal the sentence.

A senior U.S. diplomat criticized the sentence. "We see a large discrepancy between the offense and the punishment," said Ralph Boyce, the acting U.S. ambassador.

The charges, which date from October, when Mr. Fay was a student at the Singapore American school, involved spray-painting and tossing eggs at cars, and possessing Singapore flags and road signs left as farewell gifts by a friend.

Mr. Boyce said in a statement that the cars were not permanently damaged and the paint was removed with thinner. However, "caning leaves permanent scars," the diplomat said. "In addition, the accused is a teenager and this is his first offense."

District Court Judge F.G. Remedios ignored pleas for leniency for Mr. Fay, who had pleaded guilty to two charges of vandalism, two of mischief and one of retaining stolen property.

The judge said the offenses were



ROYAL INTERLOPER — Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, casting glances at a dog that strolled onto the grounds during a ceremony in Kingston, Jamaica. The royal couple are on a tour of eight current and former British territories in the Caribbean.

UN Inspects North Korea Sites As South Delays War Games

VIENNA — United Nations experts conducted their first inspection of North Korean nuclear installations in more than a year Thursday as South Korea and the United States suspended joint military exercises and Washington announced new high-level talks with Pyongyang.

The interlinked moves were part of a three-way deal aimed at reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula and drawing North Korea away from suspected nuclear arms ambitions by offering it diplomatic and economic advantages.

A six-man team of inspectors from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency arrived in Pyongyang on Tuesday to examine North Korea's seven declared nuclear sites at Yongbyon, to the north of the capital.

"They inspected nuclear facilities at Yongbyon today," Hans Mayer, an agency spokesman, said Thursday. "They telephoned after they got back to their guest house to say they had carried out the first inspection."

The agency, which has responsibility for carrying out safeguard measures agreed to by its 120 member states under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, had been barred from North Korea since February 1992, apart from brief maintenance visits last year.

The atomic energy agency's director-general, Hans Blix, has said that inspecting only the seven declared sites would not provide sufficient information to give North Korea a clean bill of nuclear health.

Mr. Mayer gave no details of inspection Thursday. He said the agency would not be divulging such information, but said the team had not apparently encountered any obstacles.

The team, led by Ole Heinonen of Finland, is made up of experts from countries including Finland, Egypt and Malaysia, agency sources said. North Korea had been "very particular" about the nationalities.

The agency's chief spokesman, David Kyd, said earlier it would take about two weeks to conduct the inspections, which involve gathering information from the North Koreans and from the agency's surveillance cameras.

Earlier Thursday, South Korea announced the conditional suspension of joint military exercises with the United States, and Washington said it would resume high-level talks with North Korea on March 21 in Geneva.

The State Department said it was going forward with the official announcement after the nuclear experts arrived in Pyongyang and after North Korea and South Korea resumed their dialogue.

In Seoul, the Defense Ministry

said the suspension of the scheduled "Team Spirit" war games for this year was conditional on the nuclear inspection's being completed successfully.

Seoul's other condition was that North and South agree to exchange special envoys to discuss easing nuclear tensions.

The two Koreas reported little progress on Thursday in their first contact in four months at the border village of Panmunjom.

In fact, the talks stalled when North Korea demanded that South Korea scrap plans to deploy Patriot anti-missile batteries from the United States.

Negotiators agreed, however, to meet again Wednesday.

"There was no progress," said Song Young Dae, the chief South Korean delegate.

A tense mood prevailed throughout the nearly 2½-hour meeting, and delegates on both sides appeared reluctant to shake hands when they parted.

The Korean Peninsula, with two armies on constant alert, including 37,000 Americans, is the last spot where the Cold War lingers on. General Gary E. Luck, commander of U.S. forces in Korea, told Congress this week that North Korea was America's "most critical near-term military threat."

(Reuters, AP, WP)

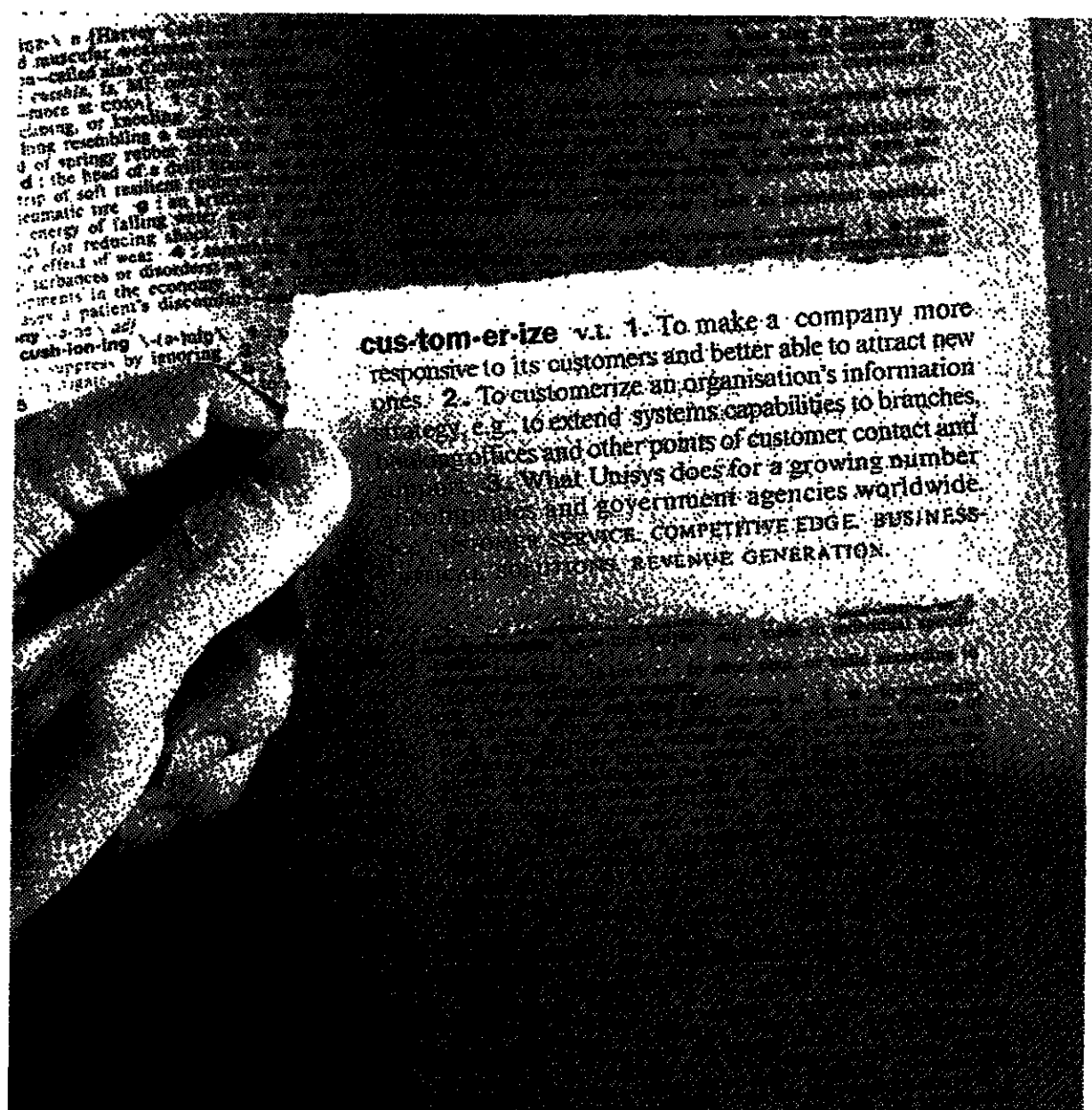
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Herald Tribune

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The Sick and the Healthy

A sleeper issue in the American health reform debate has to do not with universal coverage or cost containment or anything else so grand, but with the homey question: To what extent should the healthy help bear the costs of the sick? The issue goes by the dry name of insurance market reform. As you would expect, it is chiefly debated by insurers, but they are hardly the only ones with a stake in the outcome. Insurance reform will not create many headlines, but it likely will create many winners and losers all across the society.

The basic idea of health insurance is to spread the cost of illness. The healthy at any given moment support the sick in the expectation that when they become sick themselves, they, too, will be supported. It is the ultimate knitting together of society — but in recent years the insurance industry has strayed from the founding concept. Instead of diffusing risk, too many insurers try to avoid it by ducking or locking out the ill, who then are stranded.

Just about everyone involved in health care reform claims to agree that this trend toward a segmented insurance market needs to be reversed. But not everyone means the same thing by reversal, nor has faced up to what reversal implies. The clearest cure for the present pattern would be to restructure the market by creating large pools — true cross sections of their communities. An insurer would then have to offer a given policy to all members of the pool, high-risk and low, at the same blended price or community rate.

The administration would try to achieve

this result through health alliances — one per community. All health care plans that wanted to do business in the community would have to register with the alliance. Then people would choose among the plans in what would amount to a highly structured free market. At year's end, there would also be a process of risk adjustment whereby plans with high numbers of high-risk patients would be compensated by those with lighter burdens.

The alliances have been much criticized, in part by insurers but also by others, on grounds that they would stifle competition, that government need not intervene to such a degree, and that the alliances likely would not be up to the task. The committee bills on which work is now beginning thus seem unlikely to include such arrangements. But if they do not, they are going to have to contain other means of achieving similar results — or else settle for a system in which the sickest people continue to pay the highest costs.

Some people argue that there should be more than one alliance or insurance market per area; others, that insurers and providers ought to be able to market their wares outside alliances; still others, that it will snuff out initiative if the government sets up a minimum benefit package that every insurer must offer. But the more wiggle room you create in order to bring about wider choice, the greater the possibility that the healthy and sick will end up in separate lifeboats. That is what this difficult area of reform is about.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

France Is Getting Involved

The clearest voice in European foreign policy today speaks French. If there is at long last a glimmer of hope in Bosnia, it is because France and America simultaneously decided that something had to be done, and agreed on how to do it. The new spirit extends well beyond Bosnia.

The French have let the world have its GATT free trade deal (with a handsome sweetener for France). They are working more closely with NATO; they have more or less accepted, minus a reservation or two, the idea that a joint European military task force will probably have to use "NATO assets," meaning that it will need American consent. They are coolly realistic about how to deal with the turn for the worse in Russia. For the time being, when America wants to know what Europe thinks it turns first to France.

Although they would not say so out loud, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and his foreign minister, Alain Juppé, seem finally to have accepted the logic of what the events of the past five years mean for France.

First, it has become clear that the end of the Cold War is not the end of insecurity for Europe. To the east, a pugnacious new Russian nationalism has raised its head. To the south, an angry anti-European version of Islam is trying to seize power in Algeria and Egypt. By itself, Europe cannot feel safe unless it spends hugely more on defense than it is willing to contemplate. Therefore Europe needs America.

Second, the unification of Germany has ended the old French hope of a Europe with a

predominantly French flavor. Germany is too big now, its economy too obviously stronger than France's. If America went home, the predominant flavor in Europe would be German. Here is another reason for France to reach across the Atlantic for reassurance.

These things drove Mr. Balladur and Mr. Juppé to make their quiet revolution. But then they shrewdly turned necessity into opportunity. Of Western Europe's four main countries, Germany is still in foreign policy a rich weakling, nervously unwilling to send its soldiers abroad. Britain has gone into a period of tired parochialism, its government seemingly tired on the brink of disaster, and Italy is in 1994, for practical purposes, a nonpower. There remains France. The Balladur-Juppé team saw the chance, and seized it.

Although many Frenchmen had begun to see their country's need to face new realities, President François Mitterrand could not bring himself to make the radical change that was needed. But now Mr. Mitterrand is older and weaker. Mr. Balladur's famous tact has been hard at work on the president, and the change has been made.

The ghost of Charles de Gaulle no longer presides over French foreign policy. It is a striking moment. At home, Mr. Balladur still denies work to too many Frenchmen by unnecessarily tying the franc to the Deutsche mark, and he still too easily yields to the instinct to buy off those who oppose his economic policies. But abroad he has done the right thing.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

No Room for Terrorists

"This act of evil is not the act of a people. It's the act of a person or persons. Let's show America and the world that we can make that distinction, that we are not only the best of cities, but the wisest of cities." With those words, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani sought to calm a tense New York City in the aftermath of Tuesday's brutal shooting of four Hasidic students. The attack on the Brooklyn Bridge left one student brain-dead and another critically wounded. It also did further injury to a city shaken too often by violence and tension.

When tragedy strikes the community of New York, whether natural disaster or the work of the evil and insane, the first instinct of the city's leaders must be to pull together in pursuit of healing. Mr. Giuliani has set the right tone, calling on all New Yorkers to keep some perspective, and telling the lawless that New York will not tolerate violence. Within hours of the shooting, the mayor and the Police Department created a sense of control that gave the public a reason to feel confident in their government.

It is a relief that arrests were made on Wednesday. Rashad Baz, a Lebanese national, was charged with attempted murder, assault and weapons possession; two other men were charged with weapons possession and hindering prosecution. But the mayor and others recognize that the admirably quick work of law enforcement authorities — a reflection of skill and old-fashioned luck — might not assuage the bitterness and rage that could threaten the city's stability. That is especially true now, as it awaits a verdict on suspects tried for last year's World Trade Center bombing, and watches the violence in Israel, where a settler from Brooklyn massacred Palestinians last week.

The shooting of the Hasidic students may well have been in retaliation for the killings on the West Bank, but neither the mayor nor the police commissioner would speculate on Wednesday. That, too, was prudent. Repeated-

ly Mr. Giuliani, the Jewish and Arab communities and many elected officials — some not previously known for restraint — have seen the potential for a widening cycle of tragedy and have expressed themselves with caution.

It helps immeasurably that New Yorkers are hearing calls for calm, not revenge. "Our way is not to retaliate," said Rabbi Shmuel Butman, director of the Lubavitch Youth Organization, on the day of the shootings. "Our way is to go to the synagogue and pray for the lives of these students and for the Guardian of Israel to watch over us."

If the attack was the act of one mad individual, it needs to be divorced from the broader tension between Jews and Arabs. And if it was a larger political act, there is all the more reason to demonstrate, as the mayor emphasized, that most people in this city of immigrants are not terrorists. They understand that condoning terror gives it a power far greater than the terrible damage already done.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

From Force to Diplomacy

For the first time since World War II, European skies have witnessed an air strike. For the first time, NATO was directly involved in a war operation. Four Serbian-Bosnian planes were shot down. The generals of Radovan Karadzic should by now be convinced that the hard line taken by the West will be applied with force.

Fears of an extension of the conflict are, judging from first reactions, simple fears and nothing more. Bosnian Serbs are more and more isolated. The only solution possible would seem to be a diplomatic one.

— La Repubblica (Rome).

After Years of Lethal Mediation, a Glimmer of Justice

By Albert Wohlstetter

LOS ANGELES — It was the chance presence of television cameras at the very moment of the massacre of 68 people in a Sarajevo marketplace in February that led American and European governments to do "something," at last, to stop the slaughter.

For the first time in 22 months, members of NATO threatened air strikes convincingly enough to silence almost all Serbian artillery around Sarajevo, assumed by most observers to be responsible for the massacre.

But the deadline expired without full compliance. And NATO's ultimatum was one-sided. It offered the Serbs the option of placing their guns under United Nations control, or just moving them out of range — where they could use them to intensify attacks elsewhere in Bosnia or to restart the war in Croatia. To their Bosnian victims it offered only the option of surrendering their meager artillery.

Past United Nations cease-fires froze in place Serbian gains from destroying Croatian cities, and freed Serbian forces to seize more of Croatia. Encouraged by the Vance-Owen plan, the forces could then join with Croatia in carving up Bosnia.

If the current UN-sponsored mediation keeps Serbia's victims disarmed or outgunned, then — whatever the exact borders drawn on a map in a final agreement — President Slobodan Milosevic's push for a Greater Serbia is likely to continue.

No Western government, and certainly not America's, will permanently commit the huge ground forces needed to enforce a partition that satisfies none of the parties to it.

The West invited Serbia's genocidal war when it made clear to the Serbs that it would not let the former Yugoslav republics acquire the arms needed to defend themselves.

In Bosnia in particular, the war was not a spontaneous eruption of "ancient hatreds" on all sides, but a heavily armed Serbian aggression against a recognized, sovereign member of the United Nations.

In a 1992 referendum, 69 percent of all Bosnians eligible to vote — Orthodox Christians, Catholics, Croats, Muslims and Jews — opted for independence. They wanted to live together in a democracy that protected the

rights of all minorities, continuing a tradition of tolerance dating back before the Inquisition, which caused many heretics to take refuge in Sarajevo. Many of the 55,000 Serbs in Sarajevo have played a large role in its survival.

In the settlement that has been pushed by Europe and Russia, Bosnia would be a dispersed, landlocked collection of defenseless ghettos under siege with no secure access to the trade and investment it needs to survive. And Croatia, without the buffer of a viable Bosnia between its thin Dalmatian coast and a Greater Serbia, would be vulnerable to a renewed Serbian assault.

But the White House has just brokered an agreement between the Muslim-led Bosnian

To put the new federation that Washington has brokered in a position to defend itself would require only a transient use of allied ground forces.

government, Croatia and the Bosnian Croats. If reports that the central government of the new federation will be responsible for "national defense" mean that Washington will support lifting the arms embargo, this is by far the most promising development since the war started.

To stop Serbian assaults, the new federation will need military might. The Russian foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, has said that Serbian leaders come from the old Soviet totalitarian system and recognize only superior force. He has also said all along that Russia opposes both NATO's use of superior force and letting Serbia's victims acquire arms themselves.

The sudden insertion of Russian "peacekeepers" — who in Croatia have shamelessly armed the Serbs they were supposed to disarm — was plainly meant to show that NATO threats were empty.

That was the intent of Mr. Kozyrev's normally smooth deputy, Vitali Churkin, in wildly threatening "all-out war" if NATO used force. The message was aimed at Eastern Europe, the Baltic states and other ex-Soviet republics that fear a now clearly resurgent Great Russian imperialism. Mr. Churkin's message is not altered by Russia's acceptance of NATO's shooting down of four fixed-wing jets in the Serbs' most flagrant violation of the no-flight zone over Bosnia.

It is Serbia's threats to respond to a Western use of force that are empty. They are even less convincing than Saddam Hussein's threats that Western intervention in Iraq would mean "the mother of all battles" and lead to a world war.

Mr. Milosevic's military power is not nearly as formidable as Iraq's — it is third-rate. And the ragtag Bosnian Serb army has engaged in no normal military operation, but in the systematic slaughter and torture of civilians. Its former deputy commander, General Slavko Lisica, has described it as the most cowardly, ill-disciplined and mutinous force he has ever led.

Heavy weapons substitute for men that it cannot recruit except by force — it is not easy to recruit for the systematic slaughter and torture of civilians, the organized rape of women, schools, libraries and marketplaces. Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, candidly describes his own operation as "ethnic cleansing." But he has repeatedly stalled NATO responses by claiming that any particular attack that might arouse the West to act was the work of the Bosnian Muslims themselves.

It took a year and a half to establish that an explosive shell that hit one of Sarajevo's main streets in May 1992, while citizens were lining up for bread, came from Serbian front-line positions northwest of the city.

The advanced ground radar now offered by the United States could have traced the trajectory to its source in seconds. Among other equipment, the new federation that the White House is brokering will need such radar to detect counterforce from the ground and from

the air if it is to defend itself. More than two years of unremitting ethnic cleansing by the Serbian dictator and his renegade Bosnian Serbs should finally have demolished the myth that keeping the Bosnians from getting arms would shorten the war.

If the United States wants to avoid contributing men on the ground to operate the radar equipment, some of the many countries to which America has sold it, including Germany and Turkey, could furnish them.

The United Nations uses Turks in the air but not on the ground in Bosnia, for fear they might be biased. But it would be absurd to exclude the secular Turks from operating ground radar because of Ottoman conquests in the 14th century, while accepting ground forces from France, whose president remarked after four months of Serbian shelling of Sarajevo in 1992, "I have not forgotten the historic ties between France and Serbia."

Or while using troops from Britain, whose Foreign Office at the end of World War II turned over 25,000 Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian men, women and children to the Communist regime in Yugoslavia for a death march through the cities.

And while welcoming Russians, who have clearly supported Mr. Milosevic in his policy of ethnic cleansing.

Neither the United States nor its allies are likely to bear the moral and political cost of fielding tens of thousands of ground troops to enforce an ethnic partition of Bosnia forever. But to put the new federation that Washington has brokered in a position to defend itself would require only a transient use of allied ground forces — if it were backed by the decisive and discriminate use of the large and powerful air force that NATO has assembled.

This would be a feasible strategy, and it is the only way out of a political, moral and strategic quagmire.

The writer, professor emeritus at the University of Chicago and author of "Swords From Plowshares," has been an adviser to Democratic and Republican administrations on military strategy. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The TV Images Are of Crises That Governments Didn't Avert

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Statesmen explain foreign policy flaws and glitches by pleading that the CNN devil made them do it. A dangerous self-delusion lurks in this kind of claiming that modern democracies are hostage to overstimulated, underinformed public opinion. And the claim obscures a broader and more worrying change in international relations.

No one can deny the powerful, at times destabilizing impact of television on the making of foreign policy in industrialized democracies. But to assign overwhelming importance to the instant news and analysis of foreign events carried by CNN and other networks confuses symptom and cause.

The central problem is not that television's immediacy creates an air of crisis and the public then demands that governments "do something." It is that industrial democracies involve themselves abroad only when crisis hits the television screen and forces them to engage themselves.

Europe and America have pulled back from the long-term development

programs that they once funded to head off disaster in the Third World. Wealthy nations now prefer to mobilize resources for crises after they occur rather than try to prevent them.

As long-term perspectives for foreign policy disappear, soldiers are impulsively dispatched to Somalia and just as hastily withdrawn when things go wrong, and nations quarrel endlessly over intervening decisively or staying out of Bosnia.

The most cogent bill of indictment against the media has been drawn up by Britain's able foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who maintained in a speech at The Travellers Club in London last autumn that the media now make, as well as report, the news in foreign affairs. "Public debate is not run by the events themselves but by the coverage of those events," Mr. Hurd said. Then he complained that the media's impact inevitably goes along the path of least resistance:

"Most journalists have become in-

terventionists. It is a human reaction to what they see and report. Faced daily with the peculiar horrors of civil war in the 20th century, they feel that anything must be better than this daily experience." Reporters become "founder members of the 'Something must be done' school."

Events in Bosnia since Mr. Hurd's speech would seem to confirm his thesis. Coverage of the killing of 68 people in the Sarajevo marketplace by a single mortar shell forced the hand of NATO leaders who had been willing to let the killing go on in smaller daily numbers. They finally issued a bombing ultimatum to the Serbs and enforced the no-flight zone over Bosnia.

This is what statesmen fear and dread: a wave of emotion rolled up by horrific images that demand immediate action. "Action" is usually not suited to the tools and pace of traditional statecraft. Worse, the wave can be pushed back in the opposite direction by new sets of heartrending im-

ages. A government initially lambasted for callousness is then vulnerable to accusations of being foolhardy.

This whipsaw effect is the politician's nightmare. Mr. Hurd described what is for him the journalistic corollary of modern military intervention: Electronic journalists, "as the casualties grew, would interview weeping and angry relatives, denounce the foolish lack of foresight" by the government and its "crass ignorance of history in entangling ourselves again" in an intractable foreign conflict.

Another British official describes the problem in more (deliberately) provocative terms: "Not long after bombs began falling, some of them would hit a group of nuns playing with children just beside a CNN crew. Our luck would be that the bombs would kill the children and completely miss the CNN crew."

Bombs have missed their target and hit civilians for as long as there has been aerial warfare. What is new is CNN. Ergo CNN is the problem.

Mr. Hurd ended his speech by de-

crying television's emphasis on some crises (Bosnia) and its neglect of others (Nagorno-Karabakh): "Governments and the United Nations cannot confine themselves to events in today's headlines. They have to wrestle also with the multi-tragedies."

But the governments of Europe and North America, absorbed in domestic problems, are systematically depriving themselves of the tools needed to deal with lit or multi-tragedies, as they pare back foreign aid and development budgets and dismiss multilateral approaches to global problems. Recent efforts in Congress to withhold U.S. dues already committed to the United Nations are symptomatic of this destructive turning inward.

The basic problem in foreign policy formulation is not CNN's crisis coverage. It is the growing number of crises themselves as the world's major powers disengage from leadership roles in long-term development and preventive diplomacy. Such shortsightedness guarantees CNN a busy future.

The Washington Post.

Americans and Japanese Can Surmount Their Disagreements

WASHINGTON — The bilateral relationship between the United States and Japan is threatened by current disagreements over trade. What we fear is a war of words in which both sides waste opportunities to strengthen a relationship that should be the cornerstone of a Pacific Community.

We believe that:

- The bilateral trade imbalance is the result, not the cause, of our real problems, which lie primarily within the domestic economies of Japan and the United States.

- The United States should set aside demands for quantitative indicators for Japanese imports which suggest that the Japanese government can or should control market results.

- Japan, however, cannot just say "no." It should come forward with a credible multiyear macroeconomic stimulus package and a concrete program for meaningful deregulation of its economy.

- Greater use should be made of the multilateral dispute settlement provisions of GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to deal with U.S.-Japanese trade disputes, rather than relying so heavily on bilateral negotiations.

President Bill Clinton has eloquently described America's enormous stake in Asia and sought to attract U.S. attention and investment across the Pacific. Japan is the most important economic actor in Asia, and its future is inextricably tied to Asia and to North America. In the 1990s, Asia will be the most rapidly growing market for both the United States and Japan. Neither can hope to secure its broad economic and security interests in the region without close collaboration. A real gulf between Washington and Tokyo would create fear and uncertainty in Asia, with unpredictable consequences.

Escalation of present trade disputes between the United States and Japan could have profound consequences for the two nations' ability to advance the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and other multilateral structures for economic and

This comment is adapted from an open letter to President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa from the U.S.-Japan Study Group of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The 16 signers are Stephen W. Bosworth (chairman), Morton I. Abramowitz, Barry Bosworth, Harold Brown, Gerald Curtis, James Delaney, William Frenzel, Selig S. Harrison, Julius L. Katz, Frank McNell, Don Oberdorfer, George Puckard, Alan Romberg, William Sherman, Edwin W. Spencer and Paul Wolfowitz.

security cooperation, to respond to the emergence of China as a major power and to confront growing uncertainties about North Korea.

Japan's human and material resources will be vital to efforts to deal with the growing global problems of the environment, humanitarian crises and the widening gap between rich and poor nations. It is important to both countries that Japan become more active in providing global leadership.

We regret that the major new initiatives for global cooperation announced at the recent Washington Summit received so little press and public attention. The joint undertaking on global population matters and Japan's commitment to expand its international assistance in this field by \$3 billion over the next seven years are important steps in dealing with this critical issue.

The joint initiative to improve the environment of Central and Eastern Europe, together with Japan's willingness to expand financial assistance to the region by up to \$1 billion, constitute a real enhancement in U.S.-Japanese global cooperation.

Economics has been moving toward the center of the bilateral relationship for some time. As the world's two largest economies, America and Japan have special responsibility for directing the global economy. They cannot ignore their differences over trade, but they must deal with them without risking the rest of their common economic interests.

If the United States were to restrict imports from Japan to reduce the current annual deficit of about \$60 billion in bilateral trade, there would be little lasting effect on America's global deficit or the worldwide Japa-

nese surplus without a shift in savings and investment ratios in one or both countries. America has had a large current account deficit because Americans spend more than they produce. The U.S. deficit has risen recently because the economy is expanding while major trading partners, including Japan, are in recession. The United States should not blame foreigners for a trade deficit that is essentially a reflection of its own domestic policies.

However, the Japanese government's efforts to stimulate its domestic economy have been too little, too late. A protracted recession has pushed Japan's global trade surplus to over \$150 billion a year. The latest stimulus package does include a cut in income taxes, but its temporary nature will severely limit the effects.

While correction of macroeconomic policies is the most urgent challenge, the issue of access to Japanese markets, for America and for the rest of the world, is no less important and too politically explosive to ignore. Japan is less open to foreign companies and foreign products than the United States and the rest of the Group of Seven industrialized nations.

Although a recent report by the Council of Economic Advisors in the United States finds that even with perfect access to the Japanese market the trade deficit would fall by no more than \$18 billion annually, American companies would undoubtedly sell more in an open Japanese market. These increased exports would create additional American jobs. Moreover, the lack of open competition is most harmful to Japanese consumers. They would gain the most from reform.

The asymmetry of market access between the two countries raises serious issues of fairness for the American public. American firms should have the same opportunities in Japan as Japanese firms have in America. We share the frustration over the difficulty of negotiating greater access to the Japanese market. But we are opposed to the current insistence of the U.S. administration that the Japanese government agree to quantitative trade indicators against which progress toward greater access to Japanese markets should be measured.

Regardless of how they might be expressed, quantitative indicators would be regarded as Japanese commitments. A failure to meet them would provoke charges of bad faith,

fueling political pressures for trade sanctions against Japan.

More fundamentally, American insistence on quantitative indicators implies that the Japanese government could and should bring about a given market outcome. The U.S. proposal would reinforce rather than reduce the role of Japanese bureaucracy in decisions that should be left to Japanese consumers and companies.

For the most part, the difficulties of access to Japanese markets do not stem from high Japanese tariffs or overt barriers to trade that could be removed by government fiat. They mostly result from corporate relationships and practices, manufacturers' control of distribution systems, and the maze of government regulations which handicap new entrants to the Japanese market and constrain private consumption.

Despite our opposition to quantitative indicators, we believe that the Japanese government must do more than just say "no." It is incumbent on Japan to come forward with an alternative approach that meets the concerns of the United States and the rest of the world about access to Japanese markets. There should be a credible political commitment to a serious timetable for concrete deregulation.

While pressure from the outside can play a role in bringing about greater access to the Japanese economy, structural change can come only from within Japan. It must be seen by Japan as being in its own interest, not simply a political accommodation to the United States.

Many Japanese companies can no longer afford not to do business with American and other non-Japanese suppliers because they can provide high-quality products at lower cost. The Japanese themselves, led by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, have begun to call for urgent economic deregulation. Clearly, structural economic change must occur as part of an even broader process of political change and reform. We are encouraged by Mr. Hosokawa's commitment to political reform and by the steps he has begun to take.

We do not believe that heavy reliance on U.S. pressure to bring about change is either effective or wise. It corrodes the mutual respect and trust that must underpin the overall relationship. The bilateral approach is also contrary to the interests of both countries in strengthening multilateral mechanisms for the settlement of trade disputes. We urge both governments to start addressing their trade differences through the dispute settlement mechanisms of GATT.

Notwithstanding the tensions between the two countries, we are optimistic about the future. Each nation has such an enormous stake in the bilateral relationship that neither can afford a serious rift. They will need to manage disagreements, perhaps more frequently than in the recent past. Their national interests are generally congruent, but they are not always identical. Wise, prudent leadership in managing this enormously complex relationship will be indispensable.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Clash in Africa

LONDON — A dispatch from Freetown, Sierra Leone, states that particulars regarding the circumstances of the second Anglo-French collision in the Sannu country have now reached that place. It appears that the conflict occurred between the French and a body of unarmed natives who were engaged under the superintendence of the frontier police in making a road to a village named Nompah. None of the police were killed, but five of the natives were shot, as well as one French soldier.

1919: Taming Germany

PARIS — After hearing Marshal Foch read the terms for the demobilization of the German army, the occupation of German territory, regulations of naval and air strength and other matters of a military nature, and discussing them thoroughly, the Council of Ten, sitting as the Supreme War Council, adjourned yes-

terday afternoon [March 3] to meet again tomorrow, when it is expected something concrete will be accomplished. There is a general tendency to limit Germany for a short post-war period to just enough hydroplanes to do a big share of the mine-sweeping, which is the greatest menace to the merchant marine.

1944: P-38s to Berlin

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] American planes — P-38 Lightning fighters — flew over Berlin today [March 3] for the first time in the war as the latest large-scale Allied air offensive against the Germans continued with Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacking undisclosed targets in northwest Germany. The Lightnings met no enemy planes over Berlin, but they shot down two within sight of the German capital. At the same time American Marauder medium bombers, operating 250 strong, attacked four German airfields in France.

International Herald Tribune

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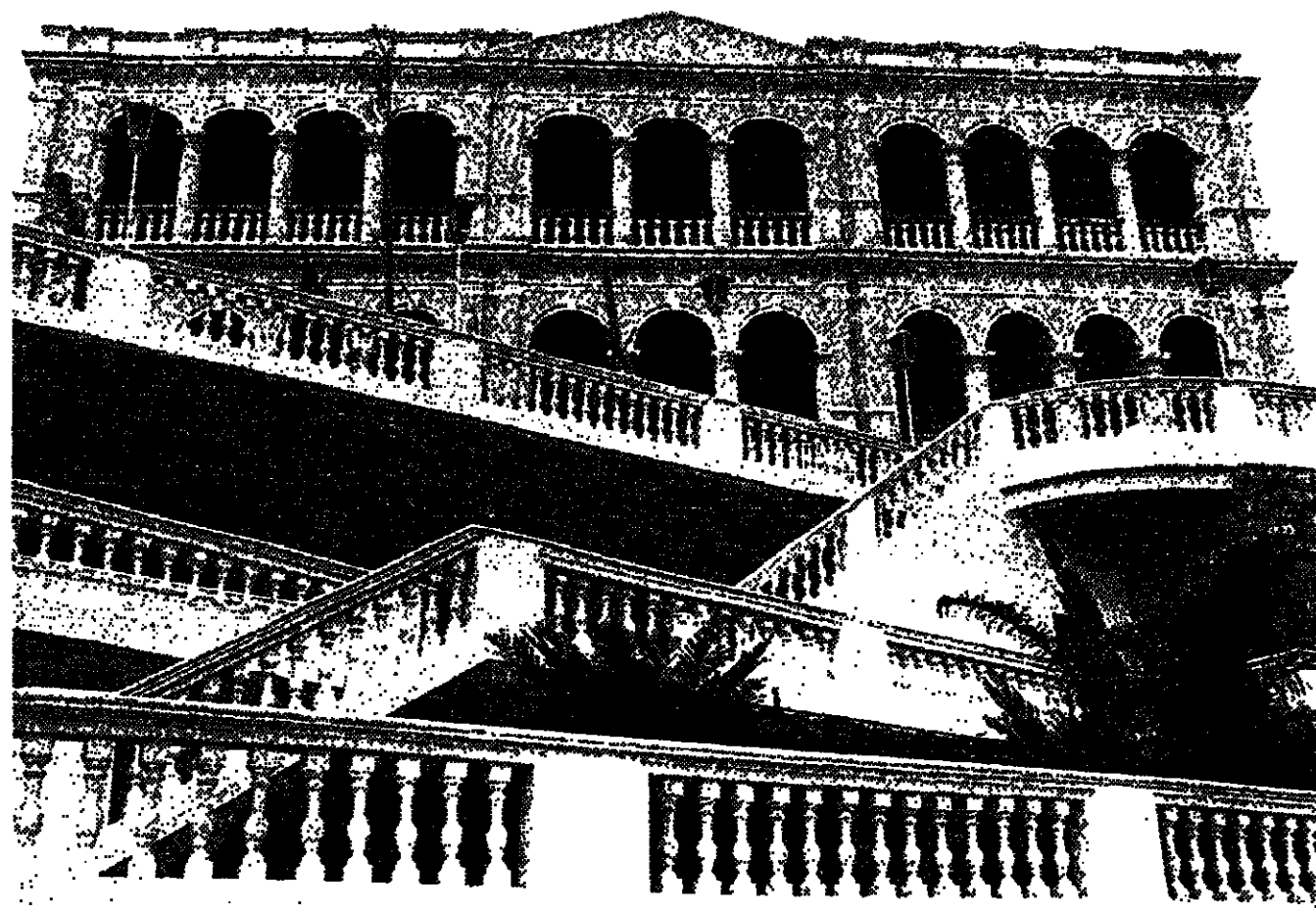
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مكزامن التحصيل



Built in 1870 as a grand home for a merchant family, the Bela Vista commands sweeping views of the harbor.

Best of Old and New in Macao

By Barbara Basler
New York Times Service

MACAO — For years the Bela Vista Hotel in Macao has been an enchanted place, with its faded colonial charm, its overgrown courtyard and its sweeping views of the harbor.

By the late 1980s, though, the hotel was literally crumbling, and its fate was uncertain until the Macao government organized a joint-venture company to revive the hotel's fading glory.

After a meticulous \$5.8 million renovation, the Bela Vista reopened in the fall of 1992, and it is a delight — a tiny aristocratic hotel with only eight rooms, where guests can live as the wealthy Portuguese families of Macao once did, amid rich Oriental and European art and furnishings.

Built in 1870 as a grand home for a merchant family, the Bela Vista evokes memories of the traders, adventurers and gamblers who once made this Portuguese enclave a rich and romantic Asian port.

The imposing home quickly became a small hotel, and the hotel passed through scores of incarnations over the years, from an illegal gambling den to a school.

The Bela Vista played host to Shanghai millionaires, mistresses of wealthy Hong Kong merchants, and, in the turbulent 1960s, even Red Guards from China who temporarily took over the hotel, placing Mao Zedong's "Little Red Book" on the bedside tables. (Macao is scheduled to revert to Chinese rule in December 1999, two years after Hong Kong does.)

The hotel sits proudly atop Penha Hill, above Macao's inner harbor, the Praia Grande Bay, an estuary of the Pearl River. And it looks much as it did on turn-of-the-century postcards.

The lovely mansion, with its two tiers of columned balconies, has even been painted its original pale yellow.

The renovation was supervised by a leading Asian hotel chain, the Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group, in conjunction with the Macao Tourist Office and Shun Tak Holdings, a Macao development company.

The Bela Vista work has been done with integrity. The hotel had been architecturally corrupted; the renovation involved razing a 1930s addition. Removing that wing reduced the number of rooms from 22 to eight.

The atmosphere of the Bela Vista is no longer one of decadent intrigue. But the romance of 19th-century colonial life is perfectly preserved, from the red-carpeted staircase and gleaming waxed wood floors in the lobby, to the bright flowers and sweet-smelling fruit trees in the terrace garden.

Graceful arches supported by broad white columns give the lobby drama, as does the double height of its ceiling. The room also has an intimacy that comes from the thoughtful decor — green potted palms, blue and white porcelain vases, European candlestick lamps and old botanical prints.

The guest rooms upstairs have been decorated individually, but all have high ceilings, elegant tall windows and views of the harbor or the city. Rooms are furnished with a mix of antique Portuguese armchairs, needlepoint

The romance of 19th-century colonial life is perfectly preserved in the \$5.8 million renovation.

and Chinese tables and carpets. Service is attentive and friendly.

I stayed at the hotel shortly after its opening and returned for a visit in November. I had reserved the Guia Room, the least expensive, at \$204, with its king-size bed and three large windows all swathed in a beautiful floral chintz.

The Guia bathroom is the size of a bedroom, with two huge sinks, a deep tub and a separate glassed shower. The room has a view of the Macao harbor, which is particularly impressive at night, when the lights of the Taipa Bridge shine in the distance.

The Bela Vista Suite, at \$312, is large, comfortable and elegant, from the two sofas in the sitting room to the huge carved Portuguese headboard in the bedroom. There are fresh flowers on the fireplace mantel, a decenter of good Port wine, and in the wood cabinet tastefully hiding the television, a laser-disk and a compact-disk player, along with a selection of classical CDs. The bathroom is large and luxurious, but the most outstanding feature of the suite is its long veranda.

HEAR THIS

■ After all the buildup — will they, won't they, it is censorship, and other silly questions — ABC aired a "Roseanne" show in which the actress Marci Henningway, who plays a lesbian stripper, ABC says it got mostly positive calls from viewers and had a full plate of ads for the show. As it turns out, ratings were higher than for the Grammys. This means something — but what?

Guests can order an elegant room-service breakfast, have the table wheeled onto the veranda and enjoy the view of Macao and its harbor — from the gaudy roof of the frantic Lisboa Casino, to the Taipa Bridge, to the huts of a Chinese fishing village in the distance.

The hotel has a charming dining room but many guests prefer to eat on the second veranda, just below the one that wraps around the guest rooms.

This veranda is lined with small marble tables and wicker chairs. Slow-circling ceiling fans stir the warm afternoon air, and the loudest noise is the splashing of the fountain on the terrace just below.

At night guests can linger over glasses of Portuguese wine and watch the moon float over the Pearl River, just as visitors did more than 100 years ago.

Rose, beige and black stones pave the terrace, which is surrounded by a white balustrade and illuminated at night by rectangular glass lampposts.

The hotel menu, in Portuguese and English, is uniquely Macanese, heavy on fresh fish and local dishes such as spicy African chicken. The food is not gourmet, but neither is it pricey. Dinner for two with drinks costs about \$55.

LUNCH and dinner begin with warm crusty wholewheat bread and traditionally end with a small cup of rich Portuguese coffee.

It is usually warm enough to eat outside, but when winter comes in January and February, guests can eat in the dining room with its wall of glassed doors looking out on the view, or the cozy bar, where a fire is kept burning in the brick fireplace.

Most tourists stream into Macao from nearby Hong Kong, making the hour-long trip by jetfoil to gamble in the crowded casinos.

But some Hong Kong residents and foreign tourists visit Macao to enjoy a bit of European charm, and they are the guests the Bela Vista is drawing, along with Japanese bride couples, local dignitaries and the president of Portugal, who in October booked the entire hotel for the weekend when he made an official trip to Macao.

If guests notify the hotel of their arrival time, they can be met at the ferry by a porter who will usher them into a Mercedes; the service is included in the room rate.

The hotel can also arrange for guests to be driven to its larger sister hotel, the Mandarin Oriental Macao, to gamble at its casino and use its health club or swimming pool, also at no extra charge.

The Hotel Bela Vista, 8 Rua do Comendador Kou Ho Neng, Macao. Tel: (853) 965-333, fax (853) 965-588.

The Cheaper Flight to Papua

By James Heer

THE Merpati Airlines ticket agent was shouting: "Quickly! Quickly! This way! Plane leaves now!" he said, motioning toward an exit door and the ink-blackness that, so far, defines my image of Blak International Airport and the Indonesian island of Irian Jaya.

It is 4 in the morning. I have just ended a 36-hour flight from Toronto — via Chicago, Los Angeles and Honolulu — and my mind is as clear as split pea soup. I can't quite figure out if the ticket agent's emotive pleas are for me or for someone standing among the hordes that push in behind me. Fortunately, the ticket agent senses my confusion.

"Quickly, quickly," he repeated, lifting the hinged section of the check-in counter and pulling me through to the other side. "You must get on the plane."

Holding firmly to my forearm, he guides me through the exit doors, down the tarmac and into the night. It occurs to me, with the kind of conviction that is germinated by rising fear, that maybe I'm being incarcerated or boarded onto a plane back to Canada. To arrest those emotional bandits, I remind myself that I am jet-lagged — "flight frozen." What appears to be is not necessarily so. Still, I have trouble disregarding two irrefutable facts — the ticket I hold in my hand is for a flight that isn't scheduled to leave for another seven hours, and my destination is Papua New Guinea. This is Irian Jaya, the Indonesian half of the island.

Papua New Guinea and Indonesia are not friendly neighbors and I am, in a way, leaving and entering by the back door of each. That is highly suspicious behavior, especially to the customs agent who holds my passport for more than an hour, processing all the other passengers, before demanding a full explanation of my itinerary.

TRAVELING into Papua New Guinea from the north through Irian Jaya, instead of from the south through Australia, meant I would save \$600 on flight costs. But, as my Toronto travel agent cautioned a few months before my departure, following such an unusual route might be a bit "ticklish" at times. "There's a reason why the Papua New Guinea government uses the slogan 'Expect the Unexpected,'" she said.

A dozen meters or so short of the plane's roaring propellers, I begin to understand what she meant. Even the Merpati agent appears to be temporarily paralyzed by the sight of the lumbering craft.

Too tired to turn back, and not entirely sure where I'd go if I did, I grab hold of the thin, pole-like railings, and climb up the narrow, near-perpendicular stairs. Inside, the plane is an empty shell — open from front to back and lit by a string of bulbs fixed loosely to its spine like Christmas lights on eaves-troughs. There are no windows, seats, overhead luggage compartments, coffee carts, or in-flight instruction cards. Riveted pieces of metal sheeting create a patchwork where passengers might otherwise expect to see plush paisley wall-coverings and illuminated "no smoking" symbols. Instead of a cheerful flight attendant, a man in blue overalls — overlord of the large crates stacked and strapped inside the fuselage — helps me



off with my backpack. He directs me up a second set of stairs where I find the pilots and, just behind them, a wooden bench where I sit down.

In minutes, the plane grudgingly lifts its nose up into the dawn. Once the plane is well off the ground, a woman in a red Merpati uniform appears from below. She offers me cookies, hard candies and tea. Her presence is disarming. I find myself confessing that I had fully intended to buckle up before takeoff, but couldn't find a seat belt. She smiles politely. She doesn't understand a word.

Upon finishing my tea, I cautiously stand and stretch, feigning interest in a lightbulb just inches above my head. Since no one seems alarmed by those movements, I decide to step in closer to the control panel and brazenly audit the buttons, lights and knobs that have held my curiosity from that first glance behind a cockpit door, nearly 15 years earlier.

One of the three pilots speaks a little Eng-

lish. Yes, he tells me, we are on our way to Jayapura, a small town on the border of Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea. Since I was the only passenger heading to Jayapura that day, he adds matter-of-factly that the ticket agent decided to put me on a cargo plane, instead of firing up a small aircraft, or even worse, making me wait a day or so for a few more customers. In Jayapura, I must connect to another flight, a mere seven minutes in duration, that will carry me over the border, he said. After that, I will continue to hop along the coast to my final destination, Port Moresby, riding a series of short flights.

FLYING is an adventure that can't be avoided on this island of two nations. The terrain is completely inhospitable. A spine of mountains slashes the island in half, while wide rivers, deep canyons and rain forests lay claim to the rest. Here, geography is as awe-inspiring as it is intimidating. It's one reason Europeans trying to "civilize" the island's people, 200 years earlier, were largely unsuccessful. Even today, parts of the island remain unexplored. And it's still not unusual to hear of the discovery of a "lost tribe" from a Stone Age society.

Throughout my travels, I will experience nearly every kind of aircraft I can imagine — from Twin Otters and Beechcraft Barons, to F28s, Dash 7s and large jets. The passengers are often just as colorful as the vessel — businessmen, missionaries, aid workers, farmers and chickens, even young warriors in tribal dress with bird-of-paradise plumage jutting from their hair.

But as I stand behind the pilot on route to Jayapura, I know nothing of the airborne adventures that lie ahead. For the moment I am content to gaze over the misty, amber landscape that drifts beneath us. Eventually, I coax all three aviators into abandoning their controls long enough to turn and smile for a photo.

When the lights from Jayapura grow in intensity, I know my ride will soon be over. But even as we begin our descent, no one orders me back to my bench. And as the landscape grows in size and proximity, I begin to question the sanity of standing in a plane about to hit solid ground.

"Is this O.K.?" I call out to anyone who can understand. Then, in the final seconds before rubber meets tarmac, the pilot looks over his shoulder and calmly issues his final landing instruction. "Bend your knees!" he shouts.

James Heer, a documentary filmmaker and writer, wrote this for The New York Times.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Tombs du Ciel

Directed by Philippe Lioret. France.

Arturo (Jean Rochefort) has dual nationality, French and Canadian; he also has a Spanish wife and an Italian address. While he took a nap at a Montreal airport, he was divested of his goods, his passports, even his shoes, and he lands at Roissy in his stocking feet. Border authorities treat him like an illegal immigrant and relegate him to a hard seat in the transit zone. The underworld of the vagrant stateless lets him in. There is a boy from Guinea named Zola (Ismaïla Mette), a beautiful Colombian (Laura Del Sol), a delirious outlaw (Ticky Holgado) and a noble black named Knaak (Sotigui Kouyate) who speaks his own mysterious language. Arturo has such a good time, he's not in a hurry to get back to civilization or his wife (Marisa Paredes), who is in hot pursuit through satellites. The actors are good, especially Rochefort, heavy-lidded and unfazed, who moves through this world of clandestine traffickers like a child on holiday. At times, the comedy gets too close to whimsy, but Lioret, a sound engineer, has made a fetching first film about a modern predicament: We may all be world citizens whose identity hangs on a thread, but some citizens have it better than others.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)

Last Song
Directed by Shigeo Nishida. Japan.

Shu is the hard rocker who is supposed to make this youth-targeted piece of commercial-



Depardieu, Heigl and Dalton James in "My Father."

ism into a hit. He does everything right: messes up the nice girl so that she will, in the manner of these pictures, follow him around forever; turns against his sidekick only to realize that fame isn't all and make friendship; even makes a stand against the big money in order to realize his art. Nothing works, however. A picture this formula-packed is not to be believed in — not even by the innocent young. As in many of these prebabe, the accumulating of quite dead stereotypes results in a tedious take of the energy of a lively cast cannot dispel. Ubiquitous young star Masahiro Motoko a former vocalist, does his best as Shu. He struts, glares, screams, weeps and overacts in a manner unusual even for a Japanese pop picture. For this exhibition he garnered the best actor award at the hometown Tokyo International

Film Festival. This was his only reward, however, because even he cannot budge this dead heap of predigested formulas. Someone has said that the producers of Japan's youth films average 60 years of age. This is probably untrue. Seventy might be more like it.

(Donald Richie, IHT)

My Father, The Hero

Directed by Steve Miner. U.S.

In this latest example of that all-American art form known as "re-make," Gérard Depardieu wears loud shirts, cavorts on a Jet Ski, lets American teenagers get the better of him and imitates Maurice Chevalier singing "Thank Heaven for Little Girls." Many words could describe what he does here, but "hero" is not one of them. Steve Miner, the director, stages the film in a startlingly perfunctory

manner. Katherine Heigl, playing the teenage daughter who is mistaken for Depardieu's girlfriend, parades about in skimpy, bathing suits, displaying almost everything but a sense of humor. Based on a French film called "Mon Père, Ce Héros," this remake sends André (Depardieu) and his half-American daughter on a tropical vacation, which helps them to settle their longstanding differences. Nothing else about the film is moving. Depardieu, who in fact does quite a funny Chevalier imitation, shambles befeily through the story and manages to suggest that a spa might have been a better setting.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)

Life and Times of Allen Ginsberg

Directed by Jerry Aronson. U.S.

Having led the most public of private lives, Allen Ginsberg makes a difficult subject for a biographer. So Jerry Aronson's "Life and Times of Allen Ginsberg" is more dutiful than surprising, with more emphasis on the poet's times than on his life. Ginsberg has written so intimately and eloquently about his own experience that the film is most revealing when it lets him speak (or read his poetry) for himself. Aronson has assembled a helpful array of home movies, brief interviews and wonderful photographs, but beyond that he cannot outdo his subject when it comes to candor or revelation. Only when his own words and images (from a collection of remarkable photographs) dominate the film does it have real force.

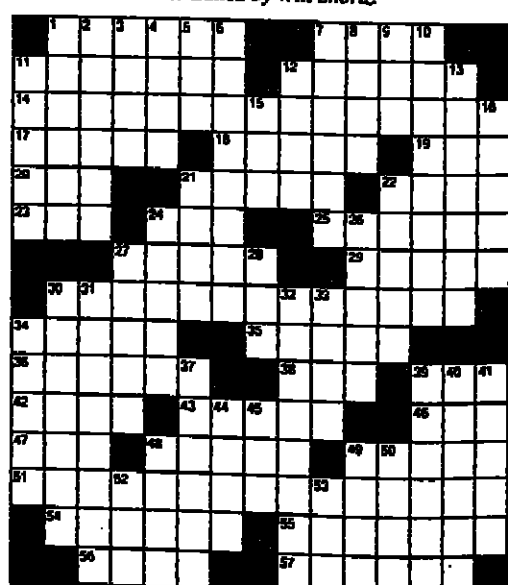
(Janet Maslin, NYT)

CROSSWORD

© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.

ACROSS
1 Split the kabobs
7 No! (holiday figure)
12 Nasty Parker
13 Accommodating
14 At her small condo, actress Gloria went
17 The Progress
18 1903 Nobelist
19 "Go, team!"
20 Time for les vacances
21 Mount
22 Foreign-exchange cost
23 Novelist
24 Friend's friend's pronoun
25 Felling
27 Hot spots
28 Levels
30 In her corset, actress Beatrice was
34 Operetta composer
35 Kind of cake
36 Cowcatcher
38 Before time
39 Friday, e.g.
40 ... may look on a king
41 Heywood
42 Hold forth
43 Broadway's "High"
47 Cal pages
48 Kind of bar
49 V sign
51 The holiday gathering at actress Betty's was
54 Bot down
55 Click beetles
56 Retreats
57 Watch mechanism
DOWN
1 Natural
2 Chaffed
3 Axis end
4 Army addresses
5 Guitarist — Paul
6 Making a stand
7 Standoff yards?
8 Republic since 1949
9 Unlucky sort
10 Make it keep going, and ...
11 Lorelei
12 Unvarnished second
13 Canadian prov.
14 Brake equipment
15 Recital works
24 Put on — Miss America
25 Clean
26 Deadly reptile
27 Skittish
28 Dugongs
29 Drubbed
32 Did not move decisively
33 Wash
34 Source of fire
35 Recce

Solution to Puzzle of March 3
CASABA ADAM CAV
ELIOT BUT ASH
LIBERALISTS SIE
LING OLEO SPAR
OWL ATOM STAIR
READ SINISTERLY
ONTIOTOE PAN
DEALIN BENGAL
LEFTBEHIND LANE
AGREE AVIS BOW
DOOR TROY ASI
LIS PORTOFSPAIN
EST OBOE CHANCE
STY LEWD CENSED



37 Gin hounds
38 Bee's target
40 Tyke's four-wheeler
41 Lock
44 Ethnic group
46 "du lieber!"
48 Knock for a loop
49 Rel. of college boards
50 Cigar's end
52 Italian
53 Réunion, e.g.

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LEISURE



The town of Chihuahua with, inset, the Quinta Luz Museum, Pancho Villa, above left, and some of his followers.

Pancho Villa, the Museum

By John Brunton

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico — "The Man Who Dared Invade the U.S.A.," proudly proclaims the faded black and white poster outside the Quinta Luz Museum here. That man happened to be the famous bandit-general Pancho Villa, and La Quinta Luz is the name of his past-pink hacienda. Now the hacienda is part shrine to one of Mexico's greatest heroes, part monument to the history of the country's revolution.

Chihuahua has always been one of the most important centers for Mexico's long struggle for independence and revolution from the moment in 1811 when the radical priest Miguel Hidalgo first raised the cry for independence from Spain, until 1910, when Pancho Villa made it his headquarters for the revolution.

Today Chihuahua is still Pancho Villa's town. His statue dominates the town square, there are dozens of murals glorifying his campaigns, and there is even a brand of local tequila named Viva Villa. But it is at La Quinta Luz where you really get an insight into the complex, contradictory character of a man who was transformed from the abandoned child of a penniless peon to a ruthless mountain bandit into a romantic hero of the revolution. He was a man who redistributed land to the poor, ruled a semi-independent state and even minted his own currency.

AT ONE point in his career, Villa actually signed an exclusive contract for \$25,000 with the Mutual Film Corporation of New York to film his exploits. Yet, the next moment, he had the gall to invade the United States.

Pancho Villa was born Doroteo Arango on June 5, 1878, in the state of Durango, not far from where John Ford shot his most famous Westerns and John Wayne built his Rancho de la Joya. His parents were landless peons, and their poverty forced them to

leave their son at the age of 7 in an orphanage. By 15, he had already run away and joined a group of bandits. At 16, he settled in Chihuahua, where he took on the name Francisco Villa, after a bandit from Oaxaca. A year later, he broke all bridges with society by killing a member of the gentry who had assaulted his sister. The myth of Pancho Villa was born.

The most striking thing about Villa's residence is that it is unpretentious. His only luxury was a private chapel, and most of the rooms are simply furnished. The ground floor is stacked with personal memorabilia, containing his collection of pistols and sabres, uniforms and sombreros and the saddle decorated with a carved wooden head that is featured in all of his official portraits.

There's the "Wanted Poster" put out by the American government after he razed the town of Columbus, New Mexico, killing 17 Americans. In the courtyard is his inauspicious — a Dodge purchased across the border — which is riddled with bullets of his assassination in 1923. His widow, Luz Corral, died in 1981 at the age of 90, and there is a real feeling that this is still someone's home rather than a museum.

The upper galleries of the hacienda are dedicated to retracing the history of the Mexican Revolution, from the downfall of Porfirio Diaz, the subsequent civil war that brought to power the revolutionary Robin Hood, Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata, the futile invasion of Mexico by General John Joseph Pershing's expeditionary force sent by President Woodrow Wilson to root out Villa, up to the establishment of a stable constitution in 1917.

The collection of black and white and sepia pictures documenting the era are excellent, especially some original prints by the Italian photographer Tina Modotti. It is easy to forget that at one point Villa stood at the head of an army made up of 50,000 armed

peasants, unemployed workers, women and children.

Chihuahua is only a 150 miles (240 kilometers) south of the American border at El Paso, and Pancho Villa's house is by no means the only reason to visit. The city is often mistakenly dismissed in a couple of lines by guide books, often just through disappointment that the streets are not filled with the tiny, hairless dogs that have made the town's name famous (chihuahuas actually come from the arid desert surrounding the city, and there is not even one breeder left locally).

THIS has always been a genuinely rebellious region. Chihuahua was one of the last colonial cities founded by the Spanish, as late as 1709, because of the difficulty of pacifying Apache Indians from Arizona and Comanches from Texas. The state of Chihuahua has always been one of the wealthiest in Mexico due to rich silver and copper mines in the nearby canyons of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

At the height of Pancho Villa's success, there was a strong possibility that northern Mexico could become an independent state. Before Villa invaded the United States, Woodrow Wilson was even prepared to take him seriously as a possible future head of state. Today, however, cattle farming has replaced mining as the region's major business.

Villa finished his days as a wealthy farmer. It was as he was taking a peaceful drive in his new car to a baptism that he was killed, assassinated by the government or an old rival who had decided that the name "Pancho Villa" was too dangerous a threat to political stability.

La Quinta Luz Museum, 3014 Calle 10 Norte, Chihuahua. Open daily 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

John Brunton is a free-lance journalist.

Milan Fashion: Subtle Armani

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Giorgio Armani celebrated 20 years in fashion with an all-star audience lineup and a fine collection that contained no fashion fireworks.

They exploded backstage at Fendi, where Karl Lagerfeld had to be dragged physically on to the runway to take a cursory bow for a collection that he said he "did not agree with 100 percent."

A row had erupted between the Fendi sisters and their designer 30 years, because Lagerfeld had wanted to show publicly only fakes, with a separate private presentation of real furs. Instead, the two were mingled — often in one garment — in the fast-paced collection.

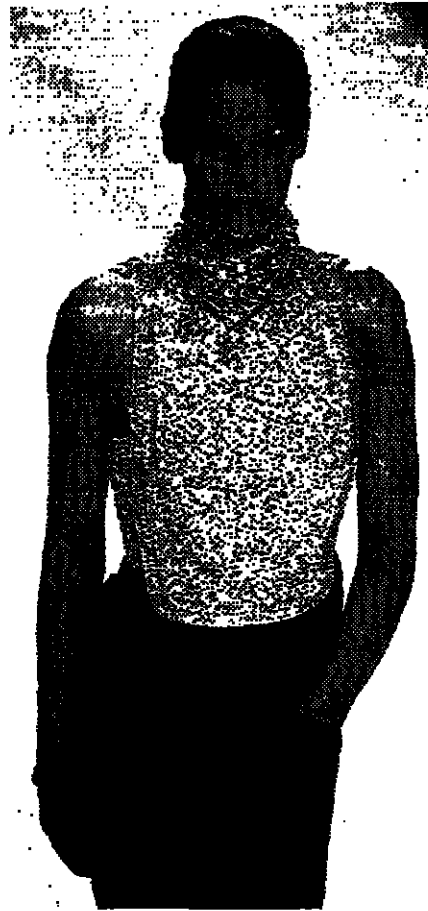
Armani's landmark show seemed to reinforce his conviction that women want simple clothes, subtly constructed and in inventive fabrics. The show was no new departure, but was about pantsuits and how to wear them in a soft, feminine way, by putting a long tunic under an elongated jacket. The tunic seemed like a dress, especially when it was drawn into a bell shape and worn with the slim pants or leggings that ended in a boot.

The only alternative to pants was an ankle-skimming skirt. Armani showed no short hemlines — a significant statement in a Milan season that has majored on brief, A-line skirts.

If the show lacked the lyrical lightness of last season, it was because Armani's subtle Indonesian patterns or even the ethnic sack bags seemed less effective for winter. Armani said that it was more difficult for him to work in the heavier materials, although even velvet or rough-weave wool cascaded like running water, and knits were light and fluffy. Colors were the designer's signature neutrals from beiges and grays through indigo.

The evening outfits were an extension of the rest — tunics and pants or long dresses, decorated with embroideries of twinkling silver or jet, or with fringed shawls. From the models' neat heads sprayed with a glossy finish to the feet peeping out under long hemlines, the show was about the refinement of 20 years' research into fabric and technique.

"I am content — and because I am at heart a simple man, I am pleased that to these important people want to come to see my show," said Armani, dressed in a navy T-shirt and pants even for the party he gave in his apartment decked out with Indonesian fabrics. He was referring to the star



Silvery embroidery from Armani.

guests who included Sophia Loren, Robert de Niro, Isabella Rossellini, Fanny Ardant, Ornella Muti and the MTV star Ben Stiller, who summed up the designer's clout after 20 years in the fashion world.

"Armani — it has become an adjective," Stiller said.

Lagerfeld's Fendi collection dodged neatly his dilemma: Should he stay with a company with whom he has emotional ties going back to the start of his career? Or should he follow his head and — like Calvin Klein in America — get out of fur?

His answer was pretty smart: to shoot off a new line of cloth coats in one direction and cover the furs with confusion. Perforated rubber covers were worn over golden sables that, anyway, were turned to the inside, with just a glossy fringe of pelt breaking through the seams. Oh, and by the way, the coats

were also smothered in gilded rings like manic body-piercing.

What in this melee was what? Only by touching the fur's backstage could you possibly separate the curly fake Mongolian lamb from the real thing, curling round the edges of a coat that might also be edged in plastic telephone wire. Plastic was knitted to look like mohair, mohair was fluffed like fur; here a real chinchilla bolero with fake gray leather coat, there squirrel with fake chinchilla.

The coats were all of the easy, swingy, fling-it-on variety that Lagerfeld cuts very well. They could be tied into an empire waist, belted like a bathrobe or just worn open over the fluffy dresses with boots that were the basis of the show.

Lagerfeld is designing for the world's most famous fur house which, according to Carla Fendi, has sold 9,000 furs through the winter 1993 season. So how could the designer possibly have considered showing only fake? That is, indeed, his problem.

Ferragamo continued the forward stride of a company that was once famous only for its footwear. Its sporty style for the new season included college kids prancing out in colorful, wool duffled coats over brief kilts. The short pleated skirt is the star of the Milan season, and Ferragamo made it credible by teaming it with curvy tailored tweed jackets, long shearing coats and knits mixed with leather. In a season when high heels have made a comeback — although most models do not seem able to walk in them — Ferragamo had well-balanced high-rise ghillies and boots.

Prada is another house that made its name with shoes and bags — and maybe it should stick with them. An opening group of black nylon sportswear, a take on Prada's signature bag, was promising, right down to the glossy black zipper-front boots. But then the tailoring turned military and flimsy dresses looked like they were run up in wartime out of lining silk. In spite of fine sweater sets and coats cut from a raised waist, the midriffs banded with thin belts, the show seemed like a fashion statement for the runway rather than for real.

The Italian season, which will be followed Friday by the Paris ready-to-wear shows, closed on a note of disappointment. Although the Made in Italy product is as impressive as ever in its quality and cut, the runway shows have tried too hard to generate excitement with fancy styling tricks. The trends are to push the ultra short skirt and the dress, often as a tunic over pants. It is a big season for knitwear, especially mohair. Bouclé, alpaca, velvet and other inventive Italian fabrics gave tailoring a soft touch.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Salzburg
Grosses Festspielhaus, tel: (062) 804-5361, March 26 to April 4, "Carnegie," including Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," directed by Herbert Wernicke, conducted by Claudio Abbado (March 26 and April 4); Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," conducted by Sir Georg Solti (March 27 and April 1).

Vienna
Albertina, tel: (1) 53-48-30, open daily, To May 23: "Kokoschka: Das Frühwerk," 200 of Kokoschka's early drawings and watercolors created from 1889 to 1917, as well as studies and drafts for the portraits of Karl Kraus and the fans for the artist's muse, Alma Mahler.
Kunstforum der Bank Austria, tel: (222) 531-24, open daily, To June 5: "Chagall: Picasso: Meisterwerke aus dem Guggenheim Museum New York," 70 major paintings and sculptures by Picasso, Kandinsky, Klee, Matisse and Mondrian, among others.

BRITAIN

London
English National Opera, tel: (71) 836-3181, Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers," Directed by Philip Prowse, conducted by Alexander Sander, with Gillian Webster/Elizabeth Woollett, John Jordan and Jonathan Summers, March 5, 12, 17, 19, 23, 25 and 30.
Hayward Gallery, tel: (71) 928-3002, open daily, To May 29: "Salvador Dali: The Early Years," 50 paintings, 50 drawings and photographs following Dali's career from his early years in Figueras and Madrid to Surrealism. In these early works, Dali experiments with a variety of styles, from neo-impressionism to Symbolism and Cubism. The subjects include scenes from cafe life in the '20s, portraits of his family and friends, and the port of Cadaques.

IRELAND

Dublin
Irish Museum of Modern Art, tel: 671-8666, closed Mondays. Continuing To March 27: "Josef Albers," includes early Expressionist drawings, collages and abstract paintings.

CANADA

Montreal
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 393-2000, closed Mondays, To May 15: "Flora Photographic: The Flower in Photography, from 1835 to the Present," A "floral bouquet" of 200 photographs focuses on composition and technique as well as symbolism and allegory.

DENMARK

Copenhagen
The Royal Theater, tel: 33-14-10-02, A new production of Beethoven's "Fidelio," Directed by Dieter Kaege, conducted by Paavo Berglund, with Silje Fjoh Andersen/Poul Erning, Arne Jansen/Tina Kiberg and Christian Christiansen/Johann Klint, March 17 (premiere), 19, 29, April 6, 9, 11, 14, 18 and 20.

FRANCE

Paris
Musée National de l'Orangerie, tel: 42-97-48-18, closed Tuesdays, To May 23: "Les Nymphéas at Louvre," Explores Claude Monet's "Nymphéas" through the eyes of Louis Cane, a contemporary painter.
Rennes
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 99-28-55-85, closed Tuesdays, To April 25: "De Durer à Friedrich: Quatre siècles de Dessins Allemands," Drawings from the Wallraf-Richartz Museum in Cologne exemplify diverse styles, from Realism to Symbolism, from the Renaissance through the 19th century.

HUNGARY

Budapest
Budapest Spring Festival, tel: (361) 286-4051 (box office), March 11 to April 10: An extensive program of concerts, starting with Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony," with the

Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra

(March 17); performances by the Hungarian State Opera, including Wagner's "Das Rheingold" (March 18 and 19) and "Parsifal" (April 1), Mozart's "Così fan tutte" (March 20 and 21), Verdi's "Don Carlos" (March 23); ballet and folk dances as well as theater including puppet performances by Greek, German, by the German-born artist who studied in the United States after being a student and a teacher at the Bauhaus.

JAPAN

Tokyo
Idemitsu Museum of Arts, tel: (3) 3213-8404, closed Mondays, To

Moshe Leiser, conducted by Louis Langree

with Brigitte Ballew, Sharon Cooke, Simon Keenlyside and Gregory Kunde, March 13, 15, 17, 20 and 23.

UNITED STATES

New York
Guggenheim Museum, tel: (212) 423-3840, closed Thursdays. Continuing To April 17: "Robert Morris: The Mind/Body Problem." A survey of the minimalist artist's career from the early 1960s to the present, including conceptual works, environmental installations and investigations of materials. At the Guggenheim Museum SoHo, nine works with mirrors are on exhibit.

San Francisco
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (415) 252-4000, To April 24: "Jesse: A Grand Collage, 1951-83." Centered on three major bodies of work, this exhibition follows the artist's career. Jesse drew inspiration from numerous sources, including Art Nouveau, Victorian imagery and the San Francisco Bay Area poetry renaissance.

Washington
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 842-6353, open daily, To May 8: "Egon Schiele." A retrospective of 70 paintings, watercolors and drawings by the leading figure of Austrian expressionism. The exhibition includes portraits, landscapes and still lifes and his only major sculpture, "Self-Portrait."

Renwick Gallery, tel: (202) 357-1729, To April 17: "KPMG Peat Marwick Collection of American Craft: A Gift to the Renwick Gallery." A collection of contemporary crafts by American artists, including collages by Lenore Tawney, porcelains by Rudolf Staffel.



"Reclining Woman with Green Stockings" by Egon Schiele at the National Gallery of Art, Washington

French and Portuguese companies, and various art exhibitions including works by Vieira da Silva and Arpad Szenes at the Historical Museum (opening March 29).

March 27: "Ink Paintings in the 15th and 16th Centuries." Paintings on folding screens and on paper, as well as works by Tōshū Hasegawa and Yūsho Kōchoku, from the Muromachi and Momoyama periods.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Théâtre Municipal, tel: (21) 312-84-33, Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," Directed by Patrice Chaurier and

Making Company Time Your Time

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

IN my corporate days, consumer research served two major functions: to postpone a decision by highlighting the need for more research, and to prove pretty well anything you want.

So I was intrigued to discover that at least one of the principles is alive and well in the form of two conflicting research reports that

The Frequent Traveler

landed on my desk the other day: Hyatt Hotels Corporation says that "Business travelers want to work harder," and Club Columbus — a new enterprise offering "A world of leisure for business travelers" — says that "Business travelers are losing out on valuable leisure time" while they are on the road.

Both companies, of course, have a product to meet their respective respondents' needs. The Hyatt survey among 500 frequent traveling customers found that business people "need help to work harder on the road" — 72 percent say they "feel more pressure to be productive when they travel for business today compared with five years ago," with 58 percent saying they spend more time in the hotel rooms than they did five years ago. Eighty-three percent say they work harder than their bosses on business trips; almost the same percentage of bosses say they work harder than their employees.

Nearly one-third of respondents say productivity is most important when they travel on business. Only 13 percent say they need free time during the trip. Two-thirds of respondents say they are willing to inconvenience themselves to save their company money.

"Years ago, we designed hotel rooms to make our guests feel at home, and we dreamed up new ways of pampering them," says Darryl Hartley-Leonard, president of Hyatt Hotels Corp. in Chicago. "Well, times have changed," he said, "and today our guests tell us what they need from a hotel are services that will allow them to be as productive on the road as they are in the office, around the clock when it is necessary. The message that came through loud and clear from our research is the need for increased productivity in business travel," he said.

What business travelers say is most important to them is a free continental breakfast, a large work desk with phone and fax, and no hotel charges on credit card calls — amenities you should expect in any business hotel.

Hyatt offers all this plus computer hook-up, "enhanced lighting," round-the-clock coffee and access to printers, copiers and office supplies in its Business Plan, which costs \$15 a day on the room rate. Hyatt says the program will be available at 85 hotels throughout North America by March 31.

Meanwhile, Club Columbus is helping undermine the Puritan work ethic with a wide-ranging information service on how to unwind, entertain and keep fit at 47 business destinations around the world. It will be extended to cover 163 cities in 50 countries. Members, paying \$125 a year, request an up-to-date briefing by fax on leisure activi-

ties tailored to their interests in the cities they are about to visit. Information on sports facilities, cultural events and other activities can be accessed 24 hours a day.

"Business travel is a pretty lonely and unmemorable experience," says Bill Dix, the founder president of Club Columbus in London. "What I'm trying to do is to add some memorability to a trip," he said. "Sales people, for example, feel pretty lonely at the best of times. They sit in their hotel room because they don't know what is on in the place they're heading for."

He added, "There's a lot more to business travel than sitting in your hotel room watching TV and calling up room service."

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He added, "There's a lot more to business travel than sitting in your hotel room watching TV and calling up room service."

Club Columbus (Tel: (44) 628-662-622, Fax: 628-603-486) owes its genesis to a study of 350 frequent travelers who say that they do not make the most of their free time on international trips. What they do mostly is "paperwork in room" (55 percent); "TV in room" (49 percent); "wander around town" (52 percent) and "nothing" (28 percent). Not

for lack of opportunity: 37 percent of respondents say they have a spare evening on almost every trip; and 25 percent have a spare weekend on over half their trips.

My own informal research shows that what the frequent traveler really wants is an excuse to build a vacation on the back of a business trip. Or vice versa.

Clearly, the top priority for most business travelers is to get there and back as quickly as possible. But the professional "business extender" will typically stop over somewhere, take off the middle weekend, or add a day or two to either end of a week's trip for rest and recreation.

The travel trade provides plenty of opportunities, ranging from half-price rooms on weekends and activity breaks to partner fares and two-for-one deals. Rationalize it either as a buffer for getting your act together before vital meetings, or in the cause of saving money. Some companies encourage their executives to go out on Saturday for a Monday meeting and come back Sunday instead of Friday.

SUCCESSFUL business extension needs both a strategic and tactical approach. Look after the long-haul trips, and the side-trips will look after themselves.

First, plan your long-haul itinerary for opportunistic stopovers. If you are flying business or full economy, you can take advantage of free airline stopover packages for flying through certain hubs. Or combine a money-saving point-to-point fare on the way out with a fare that allows stopovers on the way back.

Always point out how much money you are saving the company. Piggyback as far as you can on expenses, and then take off with a local air pass or cheap ticket.

Professional extenders never permit business to get in the way of pleasure. The secret is preemptive planning. You make sure that whatever pre-trip crisis occurs, you are included out. Sandwich your golf break between two "involuntary" business meetings.

An (almost) surefire way to prevent an extension being scuppered at the last minute is to make complex APEX bookings that can't be changed.

A friend of mine in Ireland has developed this technique into an art form. Whenever he flies to Paris on business, he saves his company money by coming to the Côte d'Azur for the weekend.

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COMING MARCH 14TH
SPAIN



Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

هكذا من الأهل

The most important people in the Chinese economy would like to meet the most influential people from the world's multinationals.

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Its aim is to foster a dialogue as well as business development opportunities at the highest levels amongst the leaders of the Chinese government and the global business community.

The Summit, "The Socialist Market Economy of the People's Republic of China, 1994 - 2000: Implications for Global Business," will be held in Beijing on May 11th, 12th and 13th of this year.

Participating will be the major figures of the Government of China as well as key provincial government and state industry leaders. It will be a rare opportunity to hear and personally meet the people who are driving China's economic direction into the next millennium.

As you would expect with an event of this stature, it

will be a closed-door conference and will not be open to the general public.

The International Herald Tribune is inviting a limited number of the largest multinational corporations with a stake in the future of the Chinese economy to participate as Summit Sponsors. There will be 3 levels of sponsorship: Summit, Corporate and Supporting. Each will offer a comprehensive communications package consisting of conference-related benefits and advertising in the International Herald Tribune and a leading Chinese-language daily newspaper. The deadline for registration is March 15th.

For a complete information package, please fax Mr. Richard McClean, Publisher, at +33 (1) 46372133. Or call +33 (1) 46379301.

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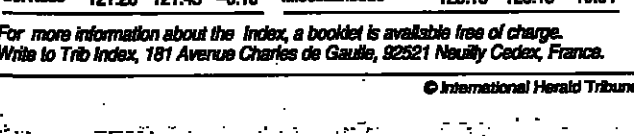
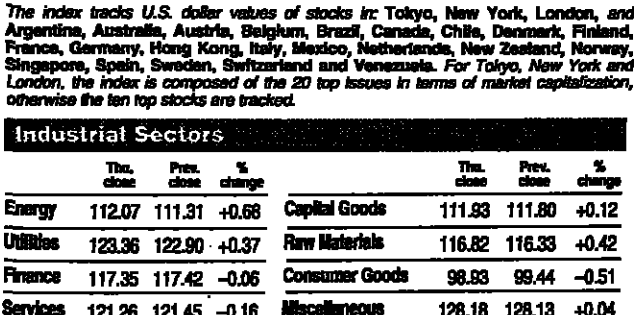
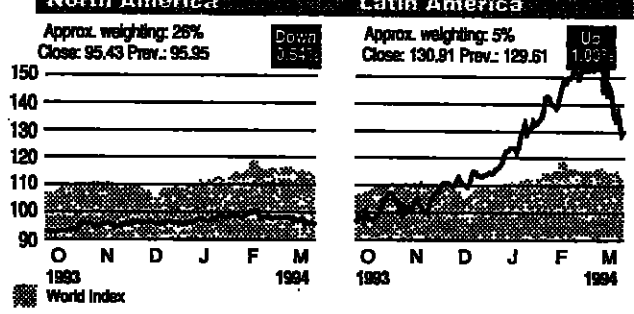
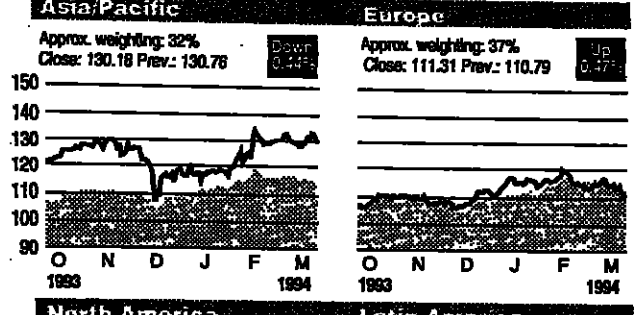
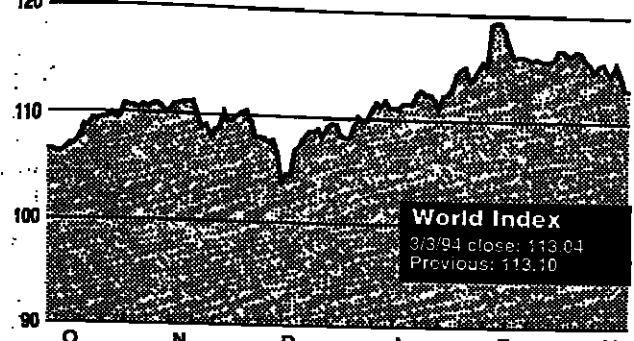
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EBRD Halts Growth in Lending as Austerity Bites

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Only three years after it was formed, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is slowing down.

In a development sure to spark controversy, sources said Thursday that the bank will inform its shareholder countries at next month's annual meeting in St. Petersburg that its period of rapid loan growth has come to an end—at least temporarily.

The bank, which was set up to spur economic development in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, will for the first time in its brief existence hold the growth in its loans and investments this year steady with last year's levels.

Last year, the bank signed off on 1.8 billion European Currency Units (\$2 bil-

lion) worth of new loans and investments. That represented a near doubling of 1992's total of 950 million ECUs.

While few observers had expected the bank to double its commitments again this year, virtually none had predicted what the bank now projects — no growth at all. Observers say the retrenchment will have repercussions well beyond the bank's London headquarters.

"As a representative of Eastern Europe I am not happy," said a board member who represents several Eastern European countries. "The process of economic transformation needs to be completed the sooner the better, and if the bank wants to be a leader in that process then the more loans the better."

Ron Freeman, the bank's No. 2 official, confirmed the bank's lending would at

most total 1.9 billion Ecu next year, but he vigorously defended what he called the bank's "year of pause." He insisted that holding commitments level with last year hardly means the bank is sitting on its hands.

"It's not as if there is nothing happening," Mr. Freeman said. "No one in the world is doing as many transactions in these countries as we are."

Board members agreed that while the slowdown represented a significant slowdown, it is nonetheless necessary. But directors from some of the bank's recipient countries called it unfortunate — especially in light of their growing need for money.

Behind the sudden slowdown lies a painful collision between an operational budget that has been frozen at last year's levels and

a changed and costlier set of priorities set by the bank's new president.

Against that austere backdrop, the bank's management has decided that it should concentrate its efforts on two things: building operations in its borrower countries and investing more in small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Both of those initiatives are expensive in terms of manpower as well as money and represent a tremendous shift of emphasis from the era of Jacques Attali, the bank's first president who was ousted last summer amid a scandal over the bank's lavish spending habits.

The bank's new more conservative pace is a reflection of its new president, Jacques de Larosiere, who once headed the International Monetary Fund in Washington. Shortly after he arrived at the bank in

September, Mr. de Larosiere set up a task force to help set operational priorities for the institution.

The result is a bank that has returned to its original mandate, which was to concentrate its financial and intellectual firepower on the private sector.

It is a route strategy and staff members hope will maximize the impact of the bank. It also is one that further distances the bank from its larger international cousins, such as the World Bank, which typically make big-ticket loans for large infrastructure projects, such as power grids and roads.

Gone, say many bank directors, is the Attali-era ambition to do everything. Under

See EBRD, Page 14

92% Back IG Metall Strike Call

Agence France-Press
HANNOVER, Germany — Metal-industry workers in the state of Lower Saxony have voted overwhelmingly to strike starting Monday, union leaders said Thursday.

A leader of the IG Metall union, Jürgen Peters, said 92.2 percent of the state's 41,000 union members at 230 companies backed a strike in balloting earlier this week.

"This shows that the workers finally want concrete action," Mr. Peters said. He predicted about 10,000 workers would join the strike over wage demands. The union has been holding warning strikes throughout Germany since early February, and public-service workers began their own actions this month.

IG Metall leaders are scheduled to meet Friday in Frankfurt to decide which factories will be targeted, and also to discuss a call from the employers' organization, Gesamtmetall, for top-level talks.

The Gesamtmetall employers group president, Hans-Joachim Tschösch, said, "We have taken the initiative for a summit meeting because we want to do everything possible to reach a solution to the pay conflict, taking the situation into account and avoiding a labor conflict in which everybody would lose."

French-German TV Venture Canal Plus and Bertelsmann Branch Out

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Canal Plus SA, the fast-growing French pay-television company, and the German media conglomerate Bertelsmann AG said Thursday that they would join forces to develop international pay TV operations outside of their home markets.

Analysts said the move could be the first step toward a much wider media alliance between Bertelsmann and Canal Plus as the players in the global telecommunications, publishing, film and broadcasting sectors converge in a race to develop the so-called multimedia industry of the future.

Canal Plus, a broadcast and cable service that has captured 3.7 million subscribers in France for its mix of movies and sports programming, has worked with various partners to create similar pay services in other markets. For the last three years, the French company, Bertelsmann and Kirch Gruppe have been partners in the Premiere service in Germany, which now has 780,000 subscribers.

The companies signed a letter of intent to establish a joint venture by this summer covering various television concepts — outside of France and Germany — not supported by advertising, such as subscription pay TV, pay-per-view, video-on-demand and home shopping services.

Manfred Harnischfeger, spokesman for Bertelsmann, said his company planned to contribute its marketing know-how in book clubs to help sell new pay TV services.

"We have 30 million households that are members of our book clubs in 20 countries," he said. "It's the same system, whether the product is books, magazines or pay TV."

Last week, Bertelsmann, Kirch and Deutsche Telekom said they would form a pay TV joint venture for the German market.

Investment levels in the new joint venture have not been set, but Mr. Harnischfeger said capital would likely be pledged on a "step by step" basis. To set up a pay channel in one country, he said, requires an investment of up to 800 million Deutsche marks (\$471 million) over a five-year period. Both companies have deep pockets. Bertels-

mann last year reported a profit of 660 million DM on sales of 17 billion DM. Canal Plus in 1992 earned 1.1 billion francs (\$190 million) on sales of 7.9 billion francs. Sales advanced to 8.67 billion francs last year.

British Telecommunications launches a trial run of interactive video services. Page 15.

■ EU Supporting Broadcasting Quotas
Tom Burke of the International Herald Tribune reported from Brussels:

Giving strong support to European television quotas that are vigorously opposed by Hollywood, a report said Thursday that most broadcasters were meeting a requirement that a majority of their programming be European.

In its first report on the 1991 broadcasting directive, the European Commission said 65 percent to 70 percent of broadcasters were complying with the requirement, as well as a stipulation that 10 percent of programs, or programming budgets, be devoted to independent producers. Even where broadcasters fell short, the report cited a trend toward more European content.

European Bourses Recover Despite Lingering Fears

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — A nervous calm returned to European financial markets Thursday. Prices on stocks and bonds in all markets rose modestly, except London stocks, even though the Bundesbank left interest rates unchanged at its regular biweekly policy-making meeting.

Although no change was really anticipated after the report issued Wednesday of a massive 20.6 percent in last month's growth in the M-3 measure of money supply growth, the fact that markets shrugged off the inaction was itself taken as a positive sign.

The Frankfurt DAX index inched up 0.87 percent and the Paris CAC-40 index recovered by 0.45 percent. The European component of the International Herald Tribune Stock Index rose 0.56 percent in late trading.

Analysts attributed the better mood to short-covering by professional traders.

They were obliged to repurchase securities that had been sold on the assumption prices would fall further when it became clear that markets had been stabilized by debt

injections of liquidity on Wednesday through purchases by European central banks and treasuries.

Nevertheless, analysts were unwilling to declare that the bouts of panic selling experienced on European markets Wednesday and last week had been exhausted.

"I do think the worst is over," said Hermann Rempesberger at BHF Bank in Frankfurt. "But it's clear

Bundesbank leaves key rates unchanged. Page 15.

that markets are going to have to learn to live with huge volatility. Markets are nervous and very vulnerable."

In 1994, stock markets have fallen 7.7 percent in London, more than 7 percent in Frankfurt and almost 9 percent on the Paris Bourse.

In London, Gordon Johns of Kemper Financial Services said that it was impossible to say whether the worst was over. "Prices were driven down by profit-taking, de-gearing and panic selling which had nothing to do with fundamentals."

See MARKETS, Page 14

WALL STREET WATCH

Texas Instruments Clicks

By Allen R. Myerson
New York Times Service
DALLAS — After a day spent hearing his Texas Instruments Inc. executives forecast the longest economic recovery in history, strong worldwide demand for computer chips and the screaming success of new products, even Jerry R. Junkins, the company's chief executive, saw the need for some balance.

"We've about worn you out with all these positive attitudes," he told a roomful of analysts and money managers at the company's headquarters in Dallas on Wednesday, with a broad grin. "I'd like to try to correct that."

He went on to say that about \$1.5 billion of the company's operations, out of annual sales of \$8.5 billion, were falling behind his profitability goals, and that Texas Instruments probably would not keep financing all of the inventions his aides had boasted of just minutes earlier.

Texas Instruments predicted the world's semiconductor demand will grow 17 percent this year. Mr. Junkins, while noting that his company's own sales growth has outpaced the semiconductor market's, warned that slower increases in personal computer purchases could reduce growth in chip demand to the single digits.

Mr. Junkins had good reason for remaining cautious. Last year's record sales and profits came after a long stretch of disappointments to analysts and customers alike.

The analysts, however, sounded as enthusiastic this week as if they had been at a meeting for Motorola Inc. or Intel Corp., two semiconductor companies that over the long run have had much better stocks.

Mr. Junkins had some reasons for boasting, also. He hardly had to remind anyone that five years ago his company looked like a doomed victim of military-budget cuts and a crowded semiconductor market dominated by Japanese businesses.

Since then, it has invested heavily in the development of the specialized chips that go into cars, high-powered computer work stations, cellular telephones and computer components including hard drives and audio and video equipment.

Texas Instruments still makes the familiar pocket calculators, but its other consumer products are now limited to a few high-end laptop computers.

To smooth out performance in the cyclical semiconductor industry and overcome investor seasickness, the company has improved efficiency and found international joint-venture partners.

After missing most of the stock market's advance during the late 1980s and early 1990s, Texas Instruments has recently been trading near its 52-week high of \$4.25.

[The stock was trading at \$4.24 Thursday afternoon, up \$1, in part a reaction to this article, which appeared in the New York Times on Thursday.]

But even at its current level, the stock is trading at only about 13 times analysts' estimated 1994 earnings of \$6.25 a share, compared with a multiple of about 15 for the broader market.

Does Texas Instruments deserve better? While Motorola, which makes not just chips but also the cellular phones several of the analysts were touting, trades at about 20 times projected earnings, Intel carries a multiple of about 11.

Some analysts suggest that Texas Instruments might now enjoy a delayed sport. "If you look at those other companies, you had a doubling or tripling of value," said Mona E. Ebraha of Gruntal & Co. "This is the only major stock in the semiconductor group that didn't do well."

What is more, the current market cycle, with reviving inflation fears and rising interest rates, could well favor cyclical companies, especially those whose products offer the technology to improve corporate efficiency.

Philips Profit Beats Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips Electronics NV said Thursday it returned to profitability in 1993 and resumed paying dividends after a three-year gap as sweeping cost reductions paid off.

A turnaround took fourth-quarter net income to 512 million guilders (\$269 million), after a loss of 1 billion guilders in October-December 1992. Net profit for the year rose to 1.97 billion guilders after a loss of 900 million in 1992.

The 1993 results included a one-time gain of 1.1 billion guilders from the sale of Philips' 5 percent stake in Matsushita Electronics Corp. and its share in proceeds from placement of shares by its recording subsidiary, PolyGram NV. Philips owns 75 percent of PolyGram.

Sales for the year rose to 58.83 billion guilders from 58.53 billion guilders in 1992.

The results were better than forecast, and Philips shares rose 4 guilders to \$26.13, a 52-week high, on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. On the New York Stock Exchange, Philips American depositary receipts, which represent one share each, jumped \$2.25 to \$27.

Expectations for Philips' annual profit ranged from 614 million to 840 million guilders, with the average at 767 million.

"The new management team has done a very good job of focusing on the most important thing — the balance sheet," said William Coleman of James Capel & Co. in London.

Philips said the profit owed much to cost cuts, which will continue, increased U.S. earnings and

a narrowing of consumer-electronics losses.

The company remained cautious, however. Its chief executive officer, Jan D. Timmer, said, "We have no illusions that the pressure on margins will abate in 1994."

Philips has said it would shed about 3,300 jobs by mid-1995. It already cut its workforce to about 14,000 from 20,000 last year.

Mr. Timmer said earnings would continue to be weighed down by Grundig AG, the troubled German consumer-electronics company in

"The most serious problems are behind us and we're on the road to recovery,"
Jan D. Timmer,
Philips chief executive.

which Philips owns 31.6 percent. Philips also owns convertible bonds through which it can increase its Grundig stake to 50.5 percent.

Mr. Timmer said he has contacted German government officials to put pressure on Grundig to cut more jobs than it currently plans.

Mr. Timmer said manufacturing costs in Europe were becoming restrictive, but said "We want to revitalize Europe."

Philips' net cash position rose to 6.61 billion guilders and its ratio of net debt to group equity improved to 40 to 60 at the end of 1993, from 58 to 42 a year earlier.

"We reached our goal of 40 to 60 earlier than we dreamed we would," said Dudley Eustace, executive vice president.

Philips named Floris Maljers, the retiring chairman of Unilever, as chairman of its supervisory board. He succeeds Wisse Dekker, former Philips' president, who is retiring at 70.

Philips said it would pay a dividend of 30 Dutch cents a share. It also said it would pay an unspecified dividend for the current year. Philips last paid a dividend in 1989.

The dividend "is an expression of our confidence that the most serious problems are behind us and that we're on the road to recovery," Mr. Timmer said.

The component and semiconductor unit more than doubled earnings, to 1 billion guilders, as sales increased 13 percent, to 6.9 billion. Doug Dunn, chairman of the semiconductor division, was named to the management board.

In North America, income from operations increased to 546 million guilders from 76 million in 1992. Sales increased 9 percent, to 13.87 billion guilders.

In Asia, income from operations increased to 745 million guilders from 495 million a year earlier. Far East business will continue to grow, Mr. Timmer said, suggesting an autonomous business may be established there. (Bloomberg, AP)

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Frankfurt	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Amsterdam	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Stockholm	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Oslo	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Copenhagen	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Helsinki	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Tokyo	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Seoul	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Manila	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Bangkok	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Singapore	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Calcutta	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Mumbai	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
Delhi	1.66	1.00	4.00	136.03	0.79	1.36	6.55	163.60	166.37
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MARKET DIARY

U.S. Trade Action Strengthens Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The government's revival of legislation allowing it to slap stiff trade penalties on Japan sent the dollar sliding against the yen, but the U.S. unit edged up against European currencies on interest rate considerations.

The dollar closed at 103.90 yen, down from 104.20 on Wednesday, after Trade Representative Mickey Kantor confirmed the revival of a

Foreign Exchange

measure known as Super 301. The rule allows the United States to impose sanctions against any country it perceives as having closed markets.

Analysts said the government could accompany trade sanctions against Japan with attempts to limit the yen higher. A stronger yen is seen as a way to reduce Japan's trade surplus because it reduces the cost of foreign goods for Japanese consumers.

"The market knows that the U.S. administration, particularly the Treasury, doesn't mind if the yen goes higher," said Win Thin, a currency analyst with MCM Currency Watch. "That's what is really hurting the Japanese economy and that's what could force Japan back to the negotiating table."

A dealer at a Japanese bank said

there were rumors the Bank of Japan told several Japanese banks not to hold short positions in dollars overnight, hinting it may intervene against the yen's appreciation or even cut interest rates to halt the rally.

The dollar was supported against European currencies by sentiment in the U.S. employment report for February, due Friday, could cause the Federal Reserve Board to again push up U.S. interest rates.

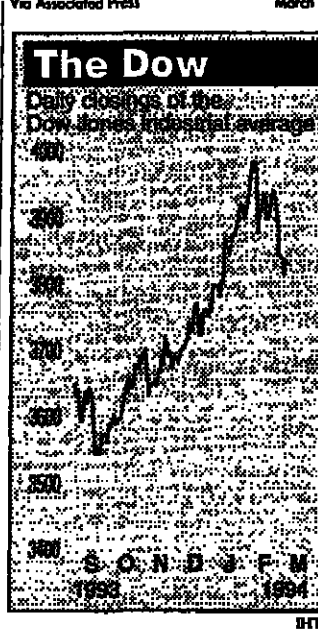
Traders said cold and snowy weather in February could result in a weaker report, but the potential for surprisingly strong data kept the dollar underpinned.

Currency markets also were buffeted by rumors that the Bundesbank would make some type of monetary-policy announcement despite leaving interest rates unchanged at its biweekly council meeting Thursday.

Traders said they would keep a close eye on the German central bank's money-market operations for any signs of an easing of rates. The dollar edged up to 1.7110 Deutsche marks from 1.7050 Wednesday.

The dollar rose to 1.4370 Swiss francs from 1.4310 Wednesday, and to 5.8125 French francs from 5.8020. The pound slipped slightly to \$1.4960 from \$1.4964.

(Reuters, AFX, Knight-Ridder)



NYSE Most Active

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Telex	54183	68 1/4	66 1/2	66 1/2	- 1/4
Merck	42429	31 1/2	31	31 1/4	+ 1/8
Boeing	33285	19 1/8	18	18 1/2	+ 1/4
Chrysler	31939	38 1/2	37	38 1/2	+ 1/4
NISSAN	32734	24	22 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/4
GenMot	29667	41 1/4	40	40 3/4	+ 1/8
RJR Nab	29568	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2	- 1/8
Gibco	29516	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
ComPr	26622	20 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2	+ 1/4
Citicorp	23842	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	- 1/8
Limited	23599	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	24136	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 3/4	- 1/4
Traveler	21992	35 1/4	35	35 1/4	+ 1/4
WaltWrt	21764	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 3/4	+ 1/4
Husm&N	20637	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/4

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Interest

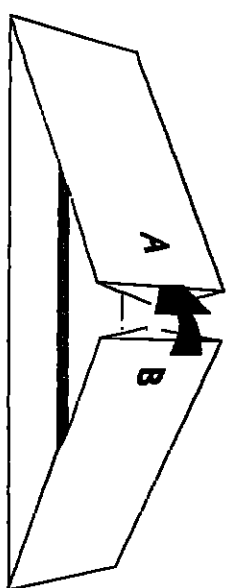
gain Moves
In Its Own
to Cut Rate

FIRST FOLD

A

SECOND FOLD

THIRD FOLD



FOLD IN SEQUENCE
First fold to Fourth fold.
Then tuck Flap B into Flap A

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FOURTH FOLD

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Bundesbank Opts for Steady Interest Rates

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank left interest rates unchanged on Thursday, but economists said it was only a matter of time before its credit policy would ease.

A huge year-on-year surge of 20.6 percent in Germany's M-3 money supply in January, which had sent financial markets around Europe into a tailspin on Wednesday, was not considered likely to stand in the way of interest rate cuts.

Spain Moves On Its Own To Cut Rate

MADRID — The Bank of Spain reduced its key interest rate Thursday in an unusual unilateral attempt to lift the Spanish economy out of the European-wide malaise.

While some traders had speculated that European Union central banks would cut rates together, Spanish monetary authorities took matters into their own hands and dropped their key lending rate from 8.5 percent to 8 percent.

Officials hope the move will help stimulate growth in an economy mired in unemployment. The National Statistics Institute announced Thursday that Spain's real gross domestic product fell 1 percent in 1993.

While the institute assured Spaniards that the numbers "confirm that the economic recession that began at the end of 1992 is decelerating markedly," the central bank nevertheless moved to give the economy an extra push.

"I was rather surprised because it doesn't conform to Bank of Spain guidelines on when to cut rates," said Darren Williams of Merrill Lynch & Co. in London.

"There has been a policy of cutting rates with other European countries," said Mr. Williams. This time "they've done something that can be considered exceptional by responding to financial markets."

Thursday to stress that the January figures were heavily distorted.

Omar Issing, the central bank's chief economist, made clear that the Bundesbank's policy of cautious interest rate cuts would not be sidetracked by the money data. He was quoted as saying that the M-3 increase for January "obviously doesn't make us happy, but there is no reason to panic."

Major distortions to M-3 that bloated January growth well outside the Bundesbank's target ceiling of 6 percent for expansion have rekindled a debate in Germany about the sense of monetary targeting when M-3, a broad measure of money supply, has so often proved to be unreliable.

However, economists said that the Bundesbank was likely to continue using M-3 as an indicator for monetary decisions in the longer term, even if it would take a pragmatic approach to M-3 growth when the barometer was subject to aberrations.

The Bundesbank had not been expected to cut its discount rate on Thursday. This rate, charged on a limited number of loans to commercial banks, had already been trimmed by one-half percentage point, to 2.25 percent, just two weeks ago. The unlimited Lombard emergency financing rate was held at 6.75 percent.

Financial markets had hoped the Bundesbank might back up Mr. Issing's calming words about M-3 growth with the announcement of a small cut in the repo rate, a key short-term rate, after the Bundesbank meeting on Thursday.

But the bond market reacted calmly to the lack of any news and prices held steady around levels seen late on Wednesday.

The 30-share DAX index closed floor trading nearly 1 percent higher, at 2,037.90, after losing more than 3 percent in value at one stage on Wednesday.

■ Data Show Stabilization

West Germany's industrial output was steady in January compared with December and rose 0.2 percent from a year earlier, the Economics Ministry said on Thursday, Reuters reported.

Economists said the figures, coupled with a substantial upward revision of the December data, showed the economy was stabilizing.

BT Tests Superhighway Trials of Interactive Video Launched

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC announced Thursday its first step onto the so-called information superhighway with a small video trial.

But the privatized market leader is taking its time while it checks out whether the superhighway will pay off.

BT, which made nearly £2 billion (\$3 billion) in pretax profit in 1993, is offering interactive services on phone lines to 70 of its employees before starting a bigger trial in the autumn.

"We're looking to find out the most cost-effective way of providing a service and find out the level of consumer demand," said Paul Reynolds, an official of BT.

BT wants to assess consumer demand for services such as home banking, home shopping and entertainment, including movies and television programming, before embarking on the billions of pounds of investment needed to build an interactive network.

In an interactive multimedia network, images can be stored in massive computers, waiting for use by consumers through their telephones. Revenues are available from network use and programming as well as from the hardware to access the services.

Mr. Reynolds would not say how much BT was spending on its preliminary trial but added that it would be making charges when it offered its services to 2,500 consumers in the autumn. He said the trial would last six months before the company evaluated the findings and pondered the next step.

"The potential investments in this area are very large indeed," said Mr. Reynolds, adding that

estimates were certainly in the billions of pounds. Industry analysts estimate, depending on the technology used, that a network could cost £5 to £20 billion. In comparison, cable-television companies, backed by mainly North American companies, are aiming to spend £6 billion by the year 2000 to build their television and telephone network.

BT is testing two technologies. One would use the copper wires currently connecting most British homes to the BT network, while the other involves hooking homes up directly to fiber-optic cables, giving massive capacity for digital signals.

Mr. Reynolds said that the recent collapse of the merger between Bell Atlantic Corp. and Telecommunications Inc. had not affected BT's decisions about interactive multimedia. "We didn't get into this activity as a result of the Bell deal and we certainly won't be dissuaded from it as a result of it falling apart," said Mr. Reynolds.

BT is not allowed to send broadcast information on its telephone lines until 2001 under rules set up to protect the cable companies. But it said its system allowed consumers to call up videos on demand, which is considered a category separate from broadcasting.

■ Oracle Wins BT Contract

Oracle Corp. said Thursday that it had won a contract to supply software and systems integration to BT for its planned delivery of interactive services to the home. Knight-Ridder reported from New York. The size of the contract, which will be the third major one received by Oracle in the past year, was not announced. Oracle announced an agreement with U.S. West Inc. last May and an accord with Bell Atlantic in January.

Boeing and Airbus Extend Jet Study

LONDON — Boeing Co. agreed with its European rivals Thursday to continue studies for jointly building a "superjumbo" jet.

Boeing and the four partners in Europe's Airbus Industrie decided at a meeting in London to continue their 13-month feasibility study for another year, British Aerospace PLC said.

The aircraft, which is called the Very Large Commercial Transport, would carry at least 500 passengers and possibly as many as 800.

"There's agreement to continue the studies until mid-1995," a BAe spokesman said after the meeting.

It was also decided that Airbus Industrie should advise on the joint project, he said.

Previously the Airbus partners have only been involved in the studies with Boeing as individual companies.

The Airbus partners are Aero-

spaciale of France, the Daimler-Benz AG unit Deutsche Aerospace

AG, Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain, and British Aerospace.

Airbus has been conducting its own studies of building such a plane, bigger than Boeing's latest 747-400, which can carry about 400 passengers on long flights.

But with development of a bigger aircraft, with costs estimated at as much as \$15 billion, there were doubts whether the market could support the production of more than one such type of aircraft.

Boeing has already said that if the huge plane were to be built a new company probably would be formed, grouping it with the four European companies with other manufacturers in the world also likely to be invited to join.

■ Air France CSA Stake

Air France has agreed to sell its 19.1 percent stake in debt-ridden airline CSA back to Czechoslovakia, a Transport Ministry official said Thursday in Prague.

Russia Cuts Natural Gas To Ukraine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia began cutting natural-gas deliveries to Ukraine and Belarus on Thursday because the former Soviet republics were behind on their payments.

Gennady Kremenskov, deputy head of Russia's natural-gas monopoly, Gazprom, said supplies would gradually be cut back over a three-day period and then halted.

He said Ukraine owed Russia 1.2 trillion rubles (\$700 million) in back payments from last year, while Belarus owes 500 billion rubles.

"We will resume deliveries after an agreement on back payments is reached," Mr. Kremenskov said.

Russia supplies about 161 million cubic meters (5.64 billion cubic feet) of gas a day to Ukraine and cut that amount by 30 million cubic meters on Thursday. Belarus gets about 52 million cubic meters of gas a day from Russia.

Officials in Ukraine confirmed the cutback.

"The pressure in the pipeline has fallen, but we don't know the exact figures yet," said Vasily Rozgonyk, chief engineer of the state natural-gas company Ukrzuprom.

Ukraine has pledged to pay \$20 million by Saturday on its debt to Gazprom, said Stanislav Belet, a Ukraine Energy Ministry official. He said Russia had "no reason now to halt its gas supplies."

Mr. Rozgonyk said a third of the industries in Ukraine might have to close if Russia completely halts deliveries.

Kiev has already urged Ukrainian businesses to cut their gas consumption in half, but no quick solution to the problem seems apparent in light of the government's financial crisis, which is depriving it of room to maneuver.

Ukraine is already suffering from the halt of deliveries at the end of February from Turkmenistan, which had supplied a fourth of Ukraine's gas supply. Ukraine owes Turkmenistan \$700 million.

Gazprom temporarily stopped deliveries to Ukraine last February, but this time "the threats seem more serious," said Grigori Slianov, a Ukrainian energy specialist.

Russia has accused Ukraine of siphoning natural gas destined for Western customers. Russia's natural-gas exports to the West — mainly Germany, Italy and France — amount to 100 billion cubic meters a year, 90 percent of which comes through pipelines that cross Ukraine.

The pharmaceutical company said sales increased about 12 percent, to \$4.44 billion from \$3.98 billion in 1992.

But company executives said

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX		London FTSE 100 Index		Paris CAC 40	
1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
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Source: Reuters		Source: Reuters		Source: Reuters	
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SPORTS

Penn Tops Princeton, 53-43, Secures NCAA Tourney Slot

The Associated Press

Penn is in. The Ivy League school became the first to qualify for this season's 64-team NCAA college basketball tournament by beating Princeton, 53-43, Wednesday night.

The 25th-ranked Quakers (22-2, 12-0) moved into The Associated Press rankings this week for the first time since 1979, the year they surprised everyone by making the NCAA semifinals. Now they are back in the tournament for the second straight year.

Matt Maloney led Penn with 24 points, 4 assists and 4 steals.

"Really, in a win this big, you can't single out just one person," Maloney said. "We all really stepped it up when we had to."

Either Penn or Princeton has been the Ivy League champion for the past six seasons.

The Ivy league does not have a post-season tournament and sends its champion straight to the 64-team tournament, as does the Big Ten and Pac-10.

No. 3 Michigan, despite losing to Wisconsin, can clinch the Big 10 bid with victories in its final three games. The Pac-10 race is between Arizona and UCLA, both of which are 12-3.

Penn, which offset 32 percent shooting with excellent defense, forced Princeton into 21 turnovers.

The Tigers (16-8, 9-3) tied it at 39-39 with 4:43 left on Chris Mooney's layup and drew to 41-40 on Sydney Johnson's free throw at 6:31. But Maloney's steal set up Eric Moore's three-pointer at 5:30, making it 44-40. Princeton never threatened again as Penn closed with a 9-3 run.

No. 1 Arkansas 108, LSU 105: Al Dillard's three-pointer for Arkansas (23-2, 13-2 Southeastern Conference) sent the game at LSU into overtime and Scotty Thurman's three-pointer won it

to give his team a share of the SEC regular-season title and the Western Division title outright.

Jamie Brandon missed a desperation three-pointer at the buzzer for LSU (11-14, 5-10), which has lost seven straight games for the first time in Dale Brown's 22 years as coach. Clarence Caesar led the Tigers with 33 points.

No. 2 Duke '73, Maryland 69: The visiting Blue Devils (22-3, 12-3 ACC) clinched the Atlantic Coast Conference regular-season title for the third time in four years when they won and North Carolina lost at Wake Forest.

Grant Hill scored 11 of Duke's final 21 points and finished with 19 points

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

and eight assists, both team highs. Duke has not lost to Maryland (15-10, 7-8) since January 1988.

Wisconsin 71, No. 3 Michigan 58: The Badgers, playing at home, strengthened their hopes for an at-large NCAA berth as Michael Finley scored 20 points and used his defense to hold Jalen Rose to 15 points.

The Badgers (16-8, 7-8 Big Ten), losers of eight of 12 after an 11-0 start, end a nine-game winning streak for the Wolverines (20-5, 12-3), who hadn't played since Feb. 22 and shot just 36 percent.

Wake Forest 68, North Carolina 61: Randolph Childress scored 18 points despite missing an eight-minute stretch of the second half with a shoulder injury and the Demon Deacons (19-9, 9-6 ACC) posted their third upset of a top-five team this season.

The Tar Heels (23-6, 10-5), after their worst shooting half (28.1 percent) this season, trailed by 15 at intermission.

No. 6 Missouri 68, Kansas State 59: The visiting Tigers (23-2, 13-0 Big Eight) moved within one victory of the first perfect Big Eight season since 1971. Je-

von Crudup got 19 points as the Tigers erased an early lead by Kansas State (17-10, 4-9).

No. 7 Kentucky 80, No. 19 Florida 77: Travis Ford's three-pointer with 4:43 to go gave the host Wildcats (23-5, 12-3 Southeastern Conference) the lead for good after they came back from a 19-point first-half deficit.

Florida (22-6, 11-4) had a chance to tie, but Dan Cross' 30-foot (9.1-meter) shot sailed over the backboard as time expired.

No. 10 Louisville 82, Southern Mississippi 75: Greg Minor scored five of his team-high 22 points in a game-turning second-half run by the Cardinals (24-4, 10-2 Metro Conference). Southern Miss dropped to 13-12, 5-6.

No. 11 Massachusetts 92, Duquesne 78: Massachusetts (24-6, 14-2 Atlantic-10) led Duquesne (15-11, 8-8) by 75-70 with under three minutes left, but Donta Bright put the game out of reach with 10 points at the free-throw line in the last two minutes.

Nebraska 89, No. 21 Oklahoma State 81: Eric Flukowski had 32 points and Jarom Boone added 15 for host Nebraska (17-8, 7-6 Big Eight), which led by at least six throughout the second half. Bryant Reeves had 27 points and 11 rebounds for Oklahoma State (20-8, 9-4).

• The annual musical-chairs game played by U.S. college basketball coaches has begun, with struggling Pitt, Dayton, Creighton and Furman hanging out "vacancy" signs.

Paul Evans of Pitt was told his contract would not be renewed. Tim O'Brien was dismissed at Dayton. Rick Johnson resigned at Creighton and Butch Estes resigned at Furman.

Evans had taken Pitt to five of the last seven NCAA tournaments, and the Panthers were 13-5 this season before their current seven-game losing streak.



Antonio Lang had a shot rejected by Maryland's Joe Smith, but Duke won the ACC regular-season title.



Vaide Divac turned back B.J. Armstrong as the Lakers handed the Bulls their third straight loss at home.

Real Golf Season Begins, Promising A Battle for No. 1

By Larry Dornan

New York Times Service

MIAMI — If any doubts remained about when the real golf season begins, they were dispelled during the stroll through the lobby of the Doral Resort and Country Club. With rain pouring down on the golf course outside, the reigning royalty of the game milled about within.

Greg Norman, the No. 1-ranked player in the world, ambled through the doorway leading to Champions Restaurant. Nick Faldo, ranked No. 2, stood under an awning looking out at the practice putting green. Nick Price, the fourth-ranked player, bounded up a staircase and into an interview room.

As the Doral-Ryder Open got under way Thursday on the fabled Blue Monster course here at Doral, so did the golf season. The road to the Masters starts in Miami, and the serious tuning and game-shaping by the game's top players has commenced.

So, too, has the speculation. With the game's best players on hand — only third-ranked Bernhard Langer, who does not want to play four weeks in a row, is missing from the top five — the time is right to begin the debate on who really is the No. 1 player in the game.

The Sony Rankings say it is Norman, the defending Doral-Ryder champion, who does not mind the designation but does not like the source.

"I don't agree with those rankings," he said. "Even though I'm No. 1 in the world according to them, I don't necessarily agree with them. I just don't believe in the system. Besides, No. 1 in the world has no priority on my agenda."

The Sony Rankings allot a certain number of points to tournaments around the world based on strength of field. A player's performance in those events over a three-year period is charted. Norman rose to the top spot a month ago after his victory in the Johnnie Walker Asian Classic.

Faldo, the player who spent 81 weeks atop the ranking before he was displaced by Norman, regards both the ranking and the importance of being No. 1 differently than Norman.

"Sure, yeah, the No. 1 thing is important," Faldo said. "That's goal and the majors are a goal. The majors are more important, but so is the other."

To prepare for a 1994 run back to the top spot, Faldo embarked on a grueling fitness regimen in the off season, working out for 90 minutes daily at a gym near his home at Surrey, England.

When he was run through a battery of tests at the British Olympic Association Medical Center in November, his overall fitness put him among the top 2 percent of his country, and he had Olympic ratings in areas like leg strength, wrist strength and aerobic capacity.

Fit and enthused, Faldo plans to play five of the next six weeks in the United States, skipping only the Nestle Invitational at Bay Hill in two weeks, leading up to the Masters which runs from April 7 to April 10.

Price also aspires to the top spot, though he shares Norman's antipathy toward the Sony Rankings. He points out that he won 11 tournaments, including one major, during the 20-month period between the 1992 PGA Championship and his victory last month in the ICL International in South Africa. The highest ranking he achieved during that period was third.

"To me, No. 1 on the money list is more important than being No. 1 on the Sony Rankings," said Price, who won \$2.78 million last year. "But the big thing is, I just want to win tournaments. If I do that, the money and the rankings and everything else will take care of themselves."

Norman, Faldo and Price are all poised for what could be a monumental battle for No. 1. Norman and Price already have won tournaments in 1994.

Faldo has played just once, missing the cut at the Johnnie Walker Desert Classic. Langer, who has been working on his game with David Leadbetter, finished third at the Johnnie Walker in Thailand and will open his United States schedule next week, one week late.

As Norman showed last year when his four-stroke victory here served as a portent for his climb back to the top of the world ranking, the real golf season begins right here, right now. Training camp is over.

Utah's 7th Straight Cools Off Spurs

The Associated Press

First, it was the Houston Rockets and Seattle SuperSonics. Then the Phoenix Suns got going, before the San Antonio Spurs went on a tear.

Now it's Utah's turn to dominate the Western Conference.

The Jazz won their seventh straight game, including two victories each over the Spurs and Rockets and one over the Suns, with a 106-96 triumph Wednesday night that snapped San Antonio's 14-game home winning streak.

"We're playing well during this stretch, but I'm trying to keep from getting too excited," Karl Malone said after scoring 24 points against the Spurs.

The Jazz, 4½ games behind Houston and four behind San Antonio in the Midwest Division at the All-Star break, now trail the Rockets by two games and the Spurs by 1½.

"If you've ever played in this league, you know as soon as you start really feeling good about yourself you're going to get beat by 50 points next time out," said Utah's coach, Jerry Sloan. "But this was a good win for us. I think we've got our heads in the right direction."

Utah got points on 11 straight possessions in the fourth quarter, outscoring the Spurs by 38-24 over that period to improve its record over San Antonio to 4-0 this season. The Jazz hit 59 percent of their shots for the game and 68.8 percent in the final quarter.

A new acquisition, Jeff Hornacek,

sparked the late charge, scoring 10 of his 23 points in the final five minutes. He scored six points during an 8-0 run that put Utah ahead to stay.

Malone pushed for the Hornacek trade and said he was pleased with the early results.

"He's already meant a lot for us," Malone said. "I don't want to put too

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

much pressure on him, but he's given us a big boost. He does so many little things that help us that don't show up in the box score."

John Stockton had 16 points and 13 assists for Utah, while David Robinson

Not Missing Michael

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The retirement of Michael Jordan has not had an adverse effect on NBA attendance, which, through Tuesday night's games, was up 1.93 percent. Even that of the Chicago Chicago was up, by 0.08 percent.

The two Los Angeles teams, the Clippers and Lakers, have had huge declines, while the attendance of 12 teams is up and that of five is unchanged because of continuing sellout streaks.

The largest jumps are in Texas: San Antonio, up 35.38 percent in the new Alamodome, and Houston, up 20.72 percent.

scored 32 points and Vinny Del Negro had 22 points and 13 assists for San Antonio.

Lakers 97, Bulls 89: Los Angeles added to Chicago's home-court doldrums as

Vlade Divac scored 27 points and Nick Van Exel 22.

The loss was the Bulls' third straight and fifth in seven games at Chicago Stadium, after they had won 17 straight there. The Lakers won for just the ninth time in 28 road games.

Scottie Pippen, who had 24 points and 13 rebounds, capped a 15-4 run with a short jumper with 3:08 left, making it 87-84. But Divac sank two free throws and Van Exel a 3-pointer with 1:30 left for a 92-84 lead.

Heat 108, Timberwolves 100: Miami blew a 12-point lead in the fourth quarter before outscoring Minnesota 11-3 in overtime for a sweep of a five-game road trip. Glen Rice had 33 points and Steve Smith 22 as the Heat won their sixth straight overall.

Clippers 118, Hornets 109: Dominique Wilkins scored 33 points, with four baskets during a 12-0 run in the fourth quarter, as Los Angeles handed visiting Charlotte its seventh straight loss and 15th in 16 games without Larry Johnson and Alonzo Mourning.

Cavaliers 110, Celtics 96: Mark Price had 32 points and 10 assists as Cleveland won its eighth straight and dealt Boston its 13th consecutive defeat. The Celtics last won on Jan. 30.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ARE YOU THE MEATHEAD MOM SAYS DAD IS TRYING TO IMPRESS?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four-letter words to form the ordinary words.

TOCHAB

PYKER

HABINS

DEGEWD

Answer here: _____

Answers: AMPUL, CRIME, DAMASK, SUPERS

Answer: _____

TO OUR READERS

IN BERLIN

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

PEANUTS



THIS HAS BEEN A REALLY GOOD DAY.

I DID EVERYTHING RIGHT...

IN MY OPINION...

ON BOY! BEEF STEW IN RED WINE SAUCE! WE HAD THIS FIRST TUESDAY

YOU'RE AMAZING! SAME AS DAD! WHAT DID I MONDAY WE HAD THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS LAST YEAR?

DID YOU DEPOSIT CHECKS? THOSE CHECKS! I WHAT GAVE YOU THIS MORNING?

HE REALLY IS AMAZING!

WHAT'S THAT?

I'LL HAVE A BEER, AND MY SON WILL HAVE A JACK PALANCE KIDNIE COCKTAIL

CLUB SODA... CHERRY JUICE... AND A SHOT OF BOURBON

WHAT'S THAT?

I'LL HAVE A BEER, AND MY SON WILL HAVE A JACK PALANCE KIDNIE COCKTAIL

CLUB SODA... CHERRY JUICE... AND A SHOT OF BOURBON

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WHAT'S THAT?

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CLUB SODA... CHERRY JUICE... AND A SHOT OF BOURBON

WHAT'S THAT?

CALVIN AND HOBBS

IT OFFENDS THE HUMAN EGO THAT NATURE IS INDIFFERENT TO US.

NATURE DOESN'T CARE IF PEOPLE LIVE OR DIE. IT REFUSES TO BE TAMED. IT DOES WHATEVER IT WANTS AND ACTS LIKE PEOPLE DON'T MATTER. IT WON'T CONFIRM OUR RIGHT TO BE HERE.

THAT DOESN'T REBEL CRACK. HE CAN'T STAND BEING IGNORED. IT'S INSULTING AND -HEY!

I THINK THAT'S ALSO WHY SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE CATS.

WIZARD of ID

I'LL HAVE A BEER, AND MY SON WILL HAVE A JACK PALANCE KIDNIE COCKTAIL

CLUB SODA... CHERRY JUICE... AND A SHOT OF BOURBON

WHAT'S THAT?

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WHAT'S THAT?

SPORTS

Mariners May Open '95 Season in Japan

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Negotiations are under way with prospective Japanese sponsors for the Seattle Mariners and another major league baseball team to play their season-opening series in Japan in 1995.

If the series comes about, it would be the first time major league teams have played regular-season games in a country other than the United States and Canada.

Mariners officials said Wednesday they believe there's a better than 50-50 chance that the Japanese series will take place, but a Players Association lawyer said "there's a host of issues that have to be resolved."

"We're excited about the possibility, but we by no means are there yet," Lauren Rich, the union lawyer, said by telephone from New York. "We're not halfway there. But we are in serious discussions. They no longer are exploratory."

John Ellis, the Mariners' chairman and chief executive officer, and Chuck Armstrong, the club president, said the Mariners have proposed the Japanese series for three reasons: their ownership is a Japanese group, the people who make Nintendo games; their geography, and the view of officials in

Major League Baseball International that "it would be good for baseball."

"We're talking about getting special dispensation," Armstrong said after a meeting of the 28 club owners, "going there early and playing some exhibition games, getting acclimated, playing two or three games as the opening series, then coming back and taking a few days off to get reacclimated."

In what is a secondary but by no means insignificant element to the idea, the proposal is being negotiated jointly by Baseball International and the Players Association.

Rich said they have been in contact with prospective Japanese sponsors "for some time."

The idea is too premature for the Mariners to know who their opponent would be, but the most likely possibilities would be the New York Yankees, who probably still have the most recognizable name internationally despite their 12-year championship drought, and the Detroit Tigers, whose first season in Japan from his home run-hitting season of 1989.

The executive council would have to approve such a series, but it's not very likely that the major leagues' international division would negotiate something and then have the ruling body quash it.

Majors Moving Ahead On Another Expansion

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — With the dazzling successes of the Colorado Rockies and Florida Marlins in their first seasons in mind and an eye toward interleague play, major league baseball has begun the process of adding its 29th and 30th teams.

The owners created an expansion study committee Wednesday. Headed by the general partner of the Boston Red Sox, John Harrington, it likely will present a preliminary report in June.

Expansion almost certainly won't occur until the owners and players hammer out a new labor agreement. Negotiations will begin Monday in Tampa, but it may take a year or more to strike a deal as owners attempt to convince the players to accept a salary cap similar

to the one now in place in the National Football League. Nevertheless, once so slow to move, the summer game appears to be headed toward putting those new teams on the field by 1998. Their arrival would give baseball five-team divisions and probably mark the start of interleague play.

Tampa-St. Petersburg and Phoenix are solid front-runners for the two slots. In fact, they enjoy such widespread support that one owner speculated there might be no need for the public beauty contests that preceded the 1991 expansion announcement.

But even though the expansion fee could rise from the 1991 price of \$35 million per team to about \$200 million, there will be no shortage of cities hoping for the opportunity to put their money on the table.



Andres Galarraga, the home-run hitting first baseman who played a big part in the Rockies' success their first season, chatting with the team's manager, Don Baylor, at training camp in Tucson, Arizona.

Bailout En Route To White House

Reuters

KIEV — Oksana Baiul, the figure skater who won Ukraine's only Olympic gold medal, joined the entourage Thursday of President Leonid S. Kravchuk on his official visit to Washington.

"Oksana was invited by U.S. President Bill Clinton," said Vasyl Karlenko, a National Olympic Committee official.

He added: "Clinton wants to figure out how a skater from a little place like Ukraine could have beaten America's favorite, Nancy Kerrigan."

Clinton is going to see Oksana even before he meets Kravchuk. Karlenko said with a laugh. "She'll help to solve a lot of problems and make it easier for our president to talk with Clinton."

Van Basten Barred by Doctor From World Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEURNE, Belgium — Dutch soccer star Marco van Basten will not be able to play in this summer's World Cup because his injured ankle is healing too slowly, the doctor who operated on it said Thursday after an examination.

"He will not be able to make it for the World Cup," Dr. Marc Martens said by telephone from Antwerp. "It cannot be done without taking risks."

"What can I say," van Basten said in Deurne. "I'll have to listen to the doctors."

But it's a positive surprise that there is some improvement," he added.

Van Basten, 29, a three-time European player of the year and a key striker for both the AC Milan club in Italy and the Dutch national team, refused to set a new date for his return to competition.

Martens said a scan of the ankle had revealed a "clear improvement. But it's a very slow process. It hasn't recovered enough to start talking about resuming training."

Martens operated on Van Basten's right ankle a second time last June to remove splintered cartilage. The striker has been unable to play since.

"It is a very complex problem," Martens said. "It needs a lot of time."

He said Van Basten will have to continue with individual training for at least three more months. At that time, he will check in again for another examination of the ankle.

Van Basten said his training program mainly consisted of some cycling, swimming and fitness.

"Sitting still doesn't serve any purpose," he said. "You just get fatter and badder."

He said he had also visited other specialists in Spain, the United States and the Netherlands, with the approval of Martens

and AC Milan's team doctor, Roberto Tavana.

"We always reached the same conclusions," he said.

Van Basten first underwent surgery on the right ankle in late 1992, but continued to feel pain.

After being sidelined for almost five months, he returned to play in Milan's defeat by Marseille in the 1993 European Cup final and two league matches. But playing with pain, he was quickly off the pitch again.

Now, Martens said, some progress was visible during scanning of the tender ankle. "There are rays of hope. The healing process has started."

Van Basten's skills were crucial in the Netherlands' 1988 European championship and his prolific scoring led AC Milan to a series of domestic and international soccer trophies.

His reputation made him the target of tough tackling, which led to a history of

ankle injuries. In his first season with AC Milan, in 1987-88, he was sidelined for several months after damage to his left ankle.

Van Basten was the top scorer in the Italian league soccer in 1990 and 1992, playing alongside his compatriots, Ruud Gullit and Frank Rijkaard.

The Netherlands qualified for the World Cup without Van Basten and relied on the skills of striker Dennis Bergkamp of Inter Milan to edge out England.

Still, the Dutch team had hoped to have both Bergkamp and Van Basten ready for the World Cup finals, which start June 17 in the United States.

The Netherlands is in a first-round group that also includes Belgium, Morocco and Saudi Arabia.

"Perhaps I'm too stubborn to accept that it could be over for me," van Basten said. "But now the picture has showed there is a small glimmer of hope."

(AP, Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

New York 31 19 461 3

Orlando 31 21 411 3

Miami 31 25 409 3

New Jersey 29 26 327 7 1/2

Boston 29 26 327 7

Philadelphia 29 26 327 7

Washington 17 39 304 20

Central Division

Atlanta 30 16 299 —

Chicago 30 16 299 —

Cleveland 29 19 299 —

Indiana 29 19 299 —

Charlotte 29 19 299 —

Detroit 29 19 299 —

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston 31 19 461 3

San Antonio 31 19 461 3

Utah 31 19 461 3

Denver 31 19 461 3

Minnesota 31 19 461 3

Dallas 31 19 461 3

Pacific Division

Seattle 31 19 461 3

Portland 31 19 461 3

Golden State 31 19 461 3

LA Lakers 31 19 461 3

LA Clippers 31 19 461 3

Sacramento 31 19 461 3

Major College Scores

EAST

Drexel 68, Delaware 46

Hartford 75, Vermont 44

Maine 72, New Hampshire 78

Massachusetts 72, Drexel 46

New York 74, Cornell 46

Penn St. 72, Northwestern 71

Providence 77, Villanova 67

Rhode Island 69, George Washington 61

St. Joseph's 71, West Virginia 63

Virginia 70, Virginia Tech 61

SOUTH

Alabama 68, Mississippi 49

Arkansas 105, LSU 105, OT

Clemson 82, N. Carolina St. 63

Duke 74, Maryland 69

Florida 57, Georgia Tech 49

Georgia 72, South Carolina 69

Kentucky 80, Florida 72

Louisville 81, Southern Miss. 75

Memphis 81, 109, St. Mary's 83

Mississippi 68, Auburn 62

New Mexico 74, Texas A&M 69

Wake Forest 68, North Carolina 61

MIDWEST

Ball St. 76, W. Michigan 67

Cincinnati 81, DePaul 65

Cleveland 81, Bowling Green 77

Cleveland 75, Toledo 68

Miami, Ohio 76, Akron 60

Michigan St. 80, Iowa 72

Missouri 68, Southern Ill. 57

Nebraska 81, Oklahoma St. 61

Ohio St. 71, Kent 70

Tulane 68, Tulane 54

Wisconsin 71, Michigan 58

SOUTHWEST

Southern Miss. 74, Oral Roberts 63

Texas Tech 74, Texas Christian 70

TOURNAMENTS

Marquette 74, Marquette 61

Monmouth, N.J. 68, Marist 61

Rider 74, St. Francis, Pa. 68

Robert Morris 74, Marist 61

Wagner 70, Fairfield 61

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

N.Y. Rangers 31 19 461 3

New Jersey 31 19 461 3

Washington 31 19 461 3

Philadelphia 31 19 461 3

N.Y. Islanders 31 19 461 3

Tampa Bay 31 19 461 3

Central Division

Detroit 31 19 461 3

Toronto 31 19 461 3

Boston 31 19 461 3

Pittsburgh 31 19 461 3

Buffalo 31 19 461 3

Quebec 31 19 461 3

Ottawa 31 19 461 3

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Pacific Division

Vancouver 31 19 461 3

Calgary 31 19 461 3

Edmonton 31 19 461 3

St. Louis 31 19 461 3

Chicago 31 19 461 3

Minnesota 31 19 461 3

Dallas 31 19 461 3

San Jose 31 19 461 3

Anaheim 31 19 461 3

Los Angeles 31 19 461 3

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Winnipeg 31 19 461 3

POSTCARD

Pop Press' Starmaker

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the beginning — at right, it was 1974 — there was Burt & Dinah and Jackie O and Martha Mitchell and Faye Dunaway and Raquel Welch and Paul Newman and Mary Tyler Moore.

Some 2.6 billion copies later, the formula has barely changed: Famous names, inside gossip, lots of pictures, ringing cash registers. Last week's People magazine had Jackie O on the cover, with inside features on the likes of Michael Jackson and Mel Gibson and Jerry Garcia and David Letterman's mother.

People is celebrating its 20th anniversary with a 322-page double issue, two coffee-table books, a behind-the-scenes book, a \$3 million advertising campaign and a two-hour ABC special.

What is most striking about the spectacular success of People — a magazine that has put Princess Diana on the cover 55 times — is how the rest of the journalistic world now shamelessly pants after the same kinds of stories.

"It's the celebration of America," says Steve Friedman, executive producer of the "Today" show. "We've come into a world where everyone's treated like a celebrity, whether they're a politician or an author or whatever."

Two decades after the magazine was launched by Time Inc., the great media beast has grown ever more insatiable, demanding more celebrities and pseudo-celebs to fill all those pages and all that air time. And People, whose choice of a cover subject can cause a million-copy swing in newspaper sales, has an unerring feel for who's hot and who's history.

"People is a must-read for me, has been for some time," says CBS News anchor Dan Rather. "I am a hard-news guy, but I'm also a hard-news guy trying to last. I won't do anyone much good if I'm fishing and drinking a fifth a day in Florida. A lot of our viewers read People and I should be reading at least some of what they read."

London Y. Jones, who has been with People since the beginning and is now managing editor, says his task has grown infinitely harder because of the explosion of media

outlets — particularly tabloid shows that pay for interviews — chasing the same brand-name stars.

"When we had the field to ourselves, we could put anybody on the cover," Jones says. "Anybody in a hot TV show or hot movie, the public was really interested. Usually they had a product to push, and we wrote about it, and people bought it." Now, he says, "there's celebrity fatigue, celebrity clutter."

Yet, People remains a key cog in the starmaker machinery, offering a nonconfrontational forum for those mired in controversy. "The general presumption is it's going to be a friendly interview," Jones says. "I recognize that if there's an unfriendly result, I'm going to have a PR problem with that publicist. It would be naive not to think that."

This gentle journalism has helped the magazine score some wide-ranging exclusives. It helps explain why Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, after Anita Hill's sexual harassment allegations, posed for the magazine hugging his wife, Virginia, who defended him in an interview. And why Nancy Kerrigan granted an exclusive interview and photo spread ("At home with the injured skater as she renews her quest for Olympic gold"). It didn't hurt that Kerrigan had previously been named one of People's 50 Most Beautiful People.

From the beginning, founding editor Richard Stolley had a basic formula: "Young is better than old. Pretty is better than ugly. Rich is better than poor. TV is better than music. Music is better than movies. Movies are better than sports. Anything is better than politics. And nothing is better than the celebrity dead."

Stolley, now a Time Inc. executive, also decreed a focus on "ordinary people caught up in extraordinary circumstances," which broadened the weekly's appeal. "If we tried to be an all-celebrity magazine, we would've run out of celebrities and it would not have taken hold the way it did," he says now.

Fortunately for People, many famous-for-being-famous folks can be endlessly recycled. The 20th anniversary issue, recalling the fuss over "Jiggle TV," offers a reunion of "Charlie's Angels" — Farrah Fawcett, Kate Jackson and Jaclyn Smith — in a cleavage-baring centerfold.

Joan Brady's Theory of Ancestral Suffering

By Susan Keselenko Coll

TOTNES, England — Joan Brady has some tales so jarring they seem utterly at odds with her placid life in this picturesque Devon village. Her grandfather was sold into slavery at the age of 4, and her latest novel, "Theory of War," weaves fact with fiction to tell the story of a boy who endures humiliation, starvation, and brutal beatings, including the extraction of his full set of teeth with a copper-plated wrench.

What distinguishes this account from most others is that her grandfather was white, and was "bought out" for \$15 in a practice not uncommon after the Civil War. Startling British readers with this unsavory slice of American history, "Theory of War" was recently selected as the Whitbread Book of the Year, catapulting the novel onto best-seller lists. An unsavory 54-year-old widow with a beat-up Volkswagen too old to insure, this little-known writer is the first woman to win the prestigious £23,000 (\$34,250) prize, and if her ancestral tale captures the imagination, her own life story is every bit as poignant and painful as her book.

An intelligent, reflective, and gripping novel, this book is not a soothing read. Aside from the unhappy lives of every one of her characters, there is her unrelenting use of harsh metaphor. A brain-damaged child beats all the skin from her hands, letting ants feast on what is left of the flesh; her grandfather spends his life haunted by graphic dreams of squashing tobacco worms; and readers are presented with the recurring image of an animal eating its own innards.

Brady grew up in San Francisco, dismissing such stories as background noise. "You know the way parents tell you about their parents," she says. "It doesn't matter what they say, you'd just accept it. You just make the assumption that whatever they say is sort of dull, it's old, you just don't pay much attention."

But about 10 years ago it occurred to the writer that her family history was not quite typical. Slavery aside, there were the suicides. Brady's grandfather, years after escaping and starting his own family, starved himself to death. Then, in the next generation, four of his seven children, including Brady's own father, who was an economics professor at the University of California at Berkeley, took their own lives.

Her sister's therapist observed that the family bears all the hallmarks of alcoholism. "But alcohol has no part in it," she writes, "it's the emotional skids and the dark anger that taint anybody, black or white, even at the distance of two generations away from slavery."



In contrast to her jarring prose, Joan Brady leads a placid life in a Devon village.

If any such anger remains in Brady, she has done a remarkable job of sublimating it in her work. Rather than deep-set rage, what one detects is an air of sadness; her husband died five years ago after a long degenerative illness, and the experience seems to have sapped some of her strength and spirit.

As a young ballerina in San Francisco, Brady found herself deeply attracted to the writer Dexter Masters, author of the 1955 novel "The Accident." Masters was a close family friend, a contemporary of her parents, and married to an artist for The New Yorker.

The 18-year-old Brady moved to the East Coast to dance, and quickly landed a role with the New York City Ballet before retiring to study philosophy at Columbia University. Masters happened to live there, too,

and after his wife died, the romance began. There are other juicy tidbits to the story, but Brady says we'll have to wait for her next novel to find them out.

They were married for 25 relatively insular years. "I thought he was fascinating," she says. "We did stay very much to ourselves, which I think is probably not a very good idea, even if it seems like it at the time."

Since Masters' death she has found herself in a state of "posttraumatic shock," unable to either read for pleasure or listen to music. Although she has a grown son who lives in Cambridge, she is otherwise on her own in the house that she and Masters bought when they first arrived here on vacation three decades ago, with a baby in tow and no definite plans to stay in.

Even if living alone is not her preference, solitude seems to serve her writing well.

Describing the life of any female writer who always has half her mind focused on what to cook for dinner, Brady finds herself strangely liberated these days.

Her independence may have likewise affected her style. One reviewer commenting on her 1979 novel, "The Imposter," quipped that if she would just unclench her teeth she might have something, and with "Theory of War" she seems to have done just that. It is not a particularly "feminine" book, she says, and Brady speculates that the novel, which met with a tentative critical reception when it was released, might have been reviewed differently had she been male.

"If it had in fact carried the name Joan Brady, I think the reception might have been different. . . I may be reading into this, but I think they just don't like it when a woman writes like that."

Although Brady's first two books were published in America, "Theory of War" has so far had a shaky reception at home. Sales have been disappointing, she says, and she hopes that the recent spate of Whitbread publicity will generate some trans-Atlantic interest when the paperback is released there this week.

Even from the start, the book seemed destined to make its way onto English turf. The manuscript was originally turned down by Brady's New York agent, and only came to light when her Totnes neighbor, best-selling novelist Mary Wesley, passed the novel on to her own editor who thought it was, says Brady, "a seriously good book."

Since the prize was announced in late January, Brady has been the subject of a controversy that began when she transposed the name of a source in the back of her book. Once she provided the correct name of the author, Chamois Del French, and his 1938 out-of-print book, "Railroad man," she was accused of plagiarism by one of the Sunday tabloids.

Brady defends her work, claiming she did not use the portions in question. This is "very silly stuff," she says. "It is one of those situations where you get held up for your virtues and not for your vices," suggesting that if she hadn't bothered to acknowledge her source, she might have saved herself this particular headache.

Despite the angst of being under such close scrutiny, there are other, objective rewards. Mentally calculating current interest rates, Brady muses about the prize money. A new car figures into her fantasies, but the rest will probably go into savings. "It's got to go in the bank," she says. "I can't believe this sort of thing will go on."

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

PEOPLE

'Schindler's List' Opens In City Where It Began

More than 900 people attended the Polish premiere of Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List" in Krakow, where the movie about the Holocaust was filmed and where the real story happened. "We cannot look into the future without remembering the past," is the film's message, said Spielberg, who was on hand for the opening. He was then to leave for Israel to attend the film's opening there.

Beatle fans take heart. Finally, it appears, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr are singing together again, albeit amid much secrecy in England. They reportedly have been spending much of the last month recording new songs, including "Free as a Bird," a slow, graceful John Lennon ballad.

Proposals to build wind farms in and around the English village of Haworth, the area that inspired Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights" have produced an outcry. Edna O'Brien, Alan Ayckbourn, Muriel Spark, Iris Murdoch and Tom Stoppard, among others, signed a recent letter of protest in The Times Literary Supplement.

Little Richard, the Strokes, the Coasters, Jerry Butler and Ben E. King were among 13 groups and artists honored at the 5th Annual Rhythm & Blues Foundation Awards Show in New York.

Ed Schlossberg, the husband of Caroline Kennedy, has been cleared of a claim that he ran his van into John Whoolley, a tourist who was videotaping the family's estate in Palm Beach, Florida. Prosecutors said Whoolley's video didn't show anybody getting hit.

Charles Althoff has warned his sister, Princess Diana, in an "emotional and intimate" letter, against looking foolish by appearing too much in public after declaring her withdrawal from the media spotlight. Today newspaper reported in London.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4, 8 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Heavy rain will persist from northern Scotland to western Norway later this week. Heavy rain will continue over the interior of Scandinavia. London to Paris will be mild Saturday into Monday with a few showers across London. Spain to Italy will have springlike warmth this weekend.

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	20/28	25/32	18/24	18/25	24/32	18/24	18/25	24/32	18/24
Amman	11/22	18/24	8/20	12/23	19/25	9/21	13/24	20/26	10/22
Baghdad	19/24	24/28	14/20	20/25	25/29	15/21	21/26	26/30	16/22
Bangkok	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Buenos Aires	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Calcutta	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Cairo	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Chennai	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Colombo	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Dhaka	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Delhi	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Dubai	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Edinburgh	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Geneva	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Helsinki	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Interlaken	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
La Paz	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
London	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Madrid	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Moscow	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Mumbai	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Nairobi	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Paris	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Rangoon	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Rio de Janeiro	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Sao Paulo	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Seoul	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Shanghai	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Singapore	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Taipei	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Tokyo	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Yokohama	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21

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Amman	11/22	18/24	8/20	12/23	19/25	9/21	13/24	20/26	10/22
Baghdad	19/24	24/28	14/20	20/25	25/29	15/21	21/26	26/30	16/22
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Colombo	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Dhaka	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Delhi	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Dubai	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Edinburgh	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Geneva	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Helsinki	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
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London	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Madrid	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Moscow	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Mumbai	26/32	32/36	21/27	27/33	33/37	22/28	28/34	34/38	23/29
Nairobi	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
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Shanghai	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
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Taipei	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Tokyo	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21
Yokohama	18/24	24/28	13/19	19/25	25/29	14/20	20/26	26/30	15/21

Algeria	18/24	12/23	pc	19/28	13/22	pc
Capa Town	24/73	18/25	s	27/30	17/26	pc
Casablanca	22/71	9/48	a	21/70	8/46	pc
Hong Kong	22/71	9/48	pc	23/82	11/52	pc
Laos	31/86	27/80	c	32/86	28/79	pc
Nairobi	23/73	11/52	pc	25/78	14/57	pc
Tunisia	23/73	7/44	a	22/71	11/52	pc

North America

Anchorage	-9/16	-20/18	tr	-10/15	-17/2	pc
Atlanta	22/71	7/44	a	19/38	8/42	pc
Boston	5/41	-2/29	s	5/41	-9/27	pc
Chicago	8/49	-1/23	c	13/51	0/29	tr